

The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris,
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,
New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,605

11/91

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1991

ESTABLISHED 1887



Workers digging graves in Kuwait's Raqqia cemetery as victims of the fighting continue to be found.

Kuwait Fires May Be Costlier Than War

Nation Asks 'Whole World' to Help in Fighting Ecological Catastrophe

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — As they take stock of the postwar situation, senior Kuwaiti officials are concluding that the ecological catastrophe that they are suffering from burning oil wells may be costlier and wider in its impact than the material losses of the war.

Abdullah Awadi, the minister of state for cabinet affairs, said that Kuwait had decided to call on the United Nations to adopt a special resolution to come to its help. It would convene the world's leading ecological experts to Kuwait to look into ways of containing and eventually reversing the rapidly growing health hazards posed by the fires and the huge quantities of black smoke.

[Iraq's occupation and plunder of Kuwait may cost the emirate up to \$100 billion, the Kuwaiti ambassador to the United Nations said Wednesday as reported by The Associated Press.]

The ambassador, Mohammad Abulhasan, said that this estimate did not include the cost of oil burning at about 600 wells sabotaged by the retreating Iraqi Army. The estimated 6 million barrels burning off each day are worth about \$120 million, he said.

The oil fires are already altering Kuwait's temperature, cooling it substantially below

what is normal for this time of the year, and they have begun to affect the health of the elderly and the very young who are reporting respiratory disease, health officials said.

"We are talking about an unprecedented ecological catastrophe the likes of which the world has never seen," said Mr. Awadi, who is the official spokesman for the government.

"We need the help of the whole world to cope with this," he said. "There is going to be permanent damage and serious health hazards for the elderly and the very young. Already you can see all the trees dying. In this country it is harder to grow trees than it is to make babies."

As he spoke in the temporary headquarters of the Kuwaiti government here, where several ministers were meeting with the prime minister at about midday on Tuesday, large

dark clouds of smoke were so thick all over the city that it was hard for cars to move without putting on their headlights, and visibility was limited to a couple of hundred meters.

The darkness and the clouds continued to spread Wednesday.

The pollution is spread by dark toxic fumes being pushed into the air with a furious force from at least 500 oil wells set on fire by the Iraqi Army. On Wednesday at the Ahmadi oil region in the south, endless columns of black smoke could be seen pushing up into the sky from fires at dozens of oil wells.

The fires were started at the rate of 70 to 100 a day since about Feb. 22 by the Iraqis, culminating on Feb. 26 when Iraqi soldiers withdrew from Kuwait in the face of the allied land offensive.

The quantities of smoke and noxious fumes are becoming so thick they are already believed to have severely altered the country's climate. Temperatures have dropped at least 10 degrees centigrade below the normal at this time of year when Kuwaitis normally enjoy a brief spring with shining sun and warm breezes.

This year instead people are speaking of a nuclear winter. The sun has shone only a few

Aftermath

The PLO says it is ready to negotiate but will not make concessions on land.

Foes of Saddam Hussein want his overthrow in Iraq, but not upheaval.

Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, usually above the fray, now has to deal with it.

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Baker and Assad Confer on Mideast Peace

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d held more than six hours of talks Wednesday night with President Hafez Assad, about postwar efforts to revive the Middle East peace process and establish a permanent Gulf security force.

Their meetings at the presidential palace here included four hours of one-on-one talks, but they dropped plans to hold a news conference Wednesday night to describe the discussions.

Mr. Baker and the Syrian foreign minister, Farouk Shara, instead have scheduled a session with reporters for Thursday before Mr. Baker leaves the Middle East for the Soviet Union.

The Lebanese foreign minister, Fawzi Buzay, also has a meeting

scheduled with Mr. Baker, to discuss American hostages in Lebanon and Middle East peace.

This was Mr. Baker's third meeting with Mr. Assad since the beginning of the Gulf crisis. He was expected to focus on his effort to revive the Middle East peace process by persuading Arab members of the anti-Iraq coalition to extend

gestures to Israel and by pressing Israel for concessions for the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Syria is expected to play a major role in committing troops, along with Egypt, to a postwar Gulf security force, which will permit American ground forces to withdraw. Details of the force are now being worked out among the Arab states.

U.S. officials could offer no details Wednesday night of the Baker-Assad discussions, which come as Syria is looking to the United States and other Arab nations, in-

cluding Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the Gulf states, to end Damascus's economic and political isolation in the region.

Syria, however, has been pressing for an international conference on the Middle East that the United States and Israel find unacceptable.

In their recent public statements, Syrian officials have continued to express hostility toward Israel. But Mr. Baker is hopeful that he can talk Syria into committing itself to incremental measures — such as confidence-building efforts in the Golan Heights — that would bring Damascus a step closer to ending the state of belligerency against Israel.

The daily Al-Bath, the official publication of Syria's governing Ba'ath Party, on Wednesday called for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Bush Visits Mulroney

President George Bush consulted with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada on Wednesday on the first stop of a postwar diplomatic trip and declared that "the climate is now better than it's been in a long time" for true peace in the Middle East. The Associated Press reported from Ottawa.

The two leaders also signed an accord to curb acid rain and other air pollutants.

Although Mr. Bush said it was hard to imagine an Iraq led by Saddam Hussein rejecting "the peace-loving family of nations," he also expressed worry about the rebellion occurring in Iraq.

"I'm concerned about the instability," he said. "An unstable Iraq

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Bush Says Terms of Truce Are At Risk

Use of Gunships By Iraq Violates Deal, He Asserts

International Herald Tribune

President George Bush said Wednesday that Iraq's use of military helicopters, apparently to quell the internal uprising against the Baghdad government, violated allied understandings and would delay a permanent cease-fire in the Gulf war.

"These helicopters should not be used for combat purposes inside Iraq," Mr. Bush declared at a news conference in Ottawa after meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

According to reports from the Iraqi opposition seeking to overthrow Saddam Hussein, battles inside the country have involved helicopters, tanks and artillery.

There was no specific public mention of the combat use of helicopters when allied military commanders met in Safwan, Iraq, with Iraqi commanders to discuss military aspects of the temporary cease-fire.

But Mr. Bush said Wednesday: "I must confess to some concern about the use of Iraqi helicopters in violation of what our understanding was. And that's one that has got to be resolved if we're going to have any permanence to any cease-fire."

Although the president said he was "very much satisfied" with the progress toward a permanent cease-fire, he made clear that there were still "some very important things to be taken care of, including the fact that these helicopters should not be used for combat inside Iraq."

Steve Coll of The Washington Post reported earlier from Riyadh:

The Iraqi opposition reported fierce battles around the country involving helicopter gunships, artillery and tanks Wednesday as diplomats said the continuing chaos could postpone by several weeks a formal cease-fire agreement and the withdrawal of allied forces.

Scattered and unconfirmed reports from a variety of Iraqi opposition groups described pitched fighting around the northern oil city of Kirkuk, as well as government artillery bombardment near the southern port city of Basra and an organized assault by loyalist armored forces on Khanaqin, about 145 kilometers (90 miles) northeast of Baghdad.

Spokesmen for the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan asserted that rebels in northern Iraq shot down several government attack helicopters, killing their pilots and crews. Kurdish rebels surrounded by Iraqi forces in Kirkuk are holding on to

See IRAQ, Page 6

In Germany, A Corporate Wall Cracks

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

HANNOVER, Germany — A major breach was opened Wednesday in corporate Germany's bastions when stockholders of Continental AG stripped the company of a major anti-takeover defense, bolstering Pirelli SPA's chances of gaining control of the German tire-maker.

The six-month showdown between the world's fourth- and fifth-largest tire-makers did not climax at the special shareholders' meeting here Wednesday, but the Italian aggressor's hand was strengthened by the vote to strike down a Continental rule limiting any single shareholder to a maximum vote of 5 percent.

Still, Pirelli, which has asserted that it and its allies hold 51 percent of the stock, stopped short of forcing any immediate action on its takeover proposal.

Some 20 other blue-chip German companies, including BASF AG, Bayer AG, Mannesmann AG and Deutsche Bank AG, have similar voting limits, helping cement the much-vaunted impregnability of corporate Germany.

Pirelli's success in striking down Continental's voting limit does not guarantee an eventual takeover. Continental, like most other major German companies, remains solidly backed by other German companies and banks through interlocking supervisory boards, long-standing credit relationships and complex agreements with workers.

This aspect of German corporate culture, which has roots running back to the Industrial Revolution, began to be eroded last year when a

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For Better or Worse, the Japanese Agree, 'America's No. 1!'

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Half in English and half in Japanese, a big red poster in the subway here recently pronounced a Japanese verdict on the Gulf war: "Beikoku no No. 1!" or "America's No. 1!"

The poster was advertising one of the many Japanese newspapers and weekly magazines that are analyzing the postwar world and Japan's role in it. The conclusions in these publications vary, but virtually every analyst accepts one basic premise: The United States has emerged from the war as the world's dominant power.

That consensus represents a striking change in attitude for a country in which it has been intellectually fashionable for the last few years to regard the United States as an overextended, decaying society

that passed its peak sometime during the Vietnam War.

"Since the start of the Gulf crisis, we haven't heard much at all from the declinists," said a senior U.S. diplomat in Tokyo. "All those professors who argued that Japan was No. 1 are busy rewriting their articles now."

Taniguchi Sasaki, a political scientist at the University of Tokyo, said: "The idea of America as No. 1 has been strengthened, and the pattern of the U.S. asserting power with an authorization from the UN will continue now."

Japan has looked to the United States as its best — and sometimes only — friend since the end of World War II, and has placed itself firmly in the Western alliance.

Still, the clear U.S. triumph in the Gulf war has left Japan with mixed feelings.

Some Japanese are delighted. Last week, a group of 65 intellectuals paid more than \$25,000 for a full-page newspaper ad in the national Sankei Shimbun. Entitled "A Declaration of Thanks," it expressed gratitude to the United States and its allies in the multinational force.

"If they had stood by silently after Saddam Hussein's outrageous deed," it said, "then a second or third Saddam would appear and more disaster would occur."

Some Japanese are terrified.

"America today is a mighty country — and a frightening one," said Sakaji Yoshimura, a professor at Waseda University.

Like many others in Japan, he thinks that the United States started the Gulf war for its own purposes.

"It is crucial to recognize that the war began from America's own plan for a monolithic control of a postwar world," he said. "For better or worse, the Gulf war built a new world order, with America at the head. This will be fine as long as the rest of the world accepts its role as America's underlings."

The differing responses are reflected in a broad range of proposals on what Japan's role should be in the postwar world.

The Japanese government and public seemed confused and indecisive about how to deal with the Gulf crisis and war. Now that the shooting has ended,

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France and U.S. Bridge a Gulf

Talks May Signal a Breakthrough on European Security

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President George Bush and President Francois Mitterrand met Thursday in Martigny in what U.S. and French officials said could be a pivotal encounter for trans-Atlantic relations and perhaps a breakthrough in settling Europe's future security and the U.S. role in it.

Building on their cooperation during the Gulf war, Mr. Bush and Mr. Mitterrand have signaled an intention to work together on Middle East politics — a major departure from the mistrust that characterized past U.S. and French diplomacy in the region.

Beyond that, officials said Wednesday, the allies' victory in the Gulf may be the catalyst that blends NATO and a European "defense community" — a formula that has eluded the allies since the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Officials expressed cautious op-

timism that France may be re-examining fears about U.S. intentions in Europe and redefining French ambitions within the European Community and outside it.

The Gulf crisis "has brought out Mitterrand's thinking like a film when it is finally developed," a French official said.

Even kept guessing about the French president's intentions until events forced his hand.

Now, Mr. Mitterrand is riding the crest of France's performance in the Gulf, which left his conservative opponents, including Gaullists, in disarray.

Buoyed by the success in the Gulf and prodded by signs that the Soviet Union could revert to hard-line policies, Mr. Mitterrand may be ready to redirect France toward closer security cooperation

with the United States, a U.S. official said.

"We have been living through months of schizophrenia," a French official said, as France sought to come to terms with the collapse of Soviet power, the reunification of Germany and the new sweep of U.S. diplomacy.

Until now, a French-German axis has been considered the driving force in European integration.

Officials said that Mr. Mitterrand now seems to be interested in closer defense cooperation with the United States and Britain. This policy adjustment seems more feasible because Germany was unable to act militarily in the Gulf crisis and because Britain, after the departure of Margaret Thatcher as prime minister, has sounded more sincere in its claims that it is interested in European integration in the long term.

Mr. Bush wants French support

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Airfare Skirmishing Heats Up in U.S.

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The skirmishing over airfares among U.S. airlines escalated sharply Wednesday as American Airlines announced that it would lower advance-purchase fares to destinations worldwide and offer new discounts for business travelers.

United Airlines quickly weighed in, saying it would lower fares to remain "fully competitive" with American, with the possible exception of flights to Hong Kong.

The fare reductions are good only for flights originating in the United States.

In Europe, Air France said it was cutting its lowest fares or easing restrictions on current low fares for 39 destinations, including 19 in Europe. The lower fares begin Friday.

Pan Am is seeking better terms from its creditors. Page 15.

and last until April 28, but carry restrictions.

The action Wednesday by American, which affects flights to destinations in Europe, Asia and the Caribbean, represented what a spokesman called the company's largest fare promotion ever.

The airline said the changes would affect leisure and business

travelers, and would come in three areas: short-term fare specials for spring and summer 1991; new discount fares for business travelers; and a long-term domestic fare restructuring, effective April 9.

During the initial promotion period, American said fares to Europe from the East Coast of the United States would be as low as \$498 round-trip, and \$698 from the West Coast. To destinations in Asia, fares would be as low as \$698 round-trip from the East Coast and \$898 from the West Coast.

In recent weeks, Pan American World Airways, British Airways, Delta Airlines and American have lowered some fares to drum up business during a sharp drop in air

travel blamed on the crisis in the Gulf and the recession in the United States.

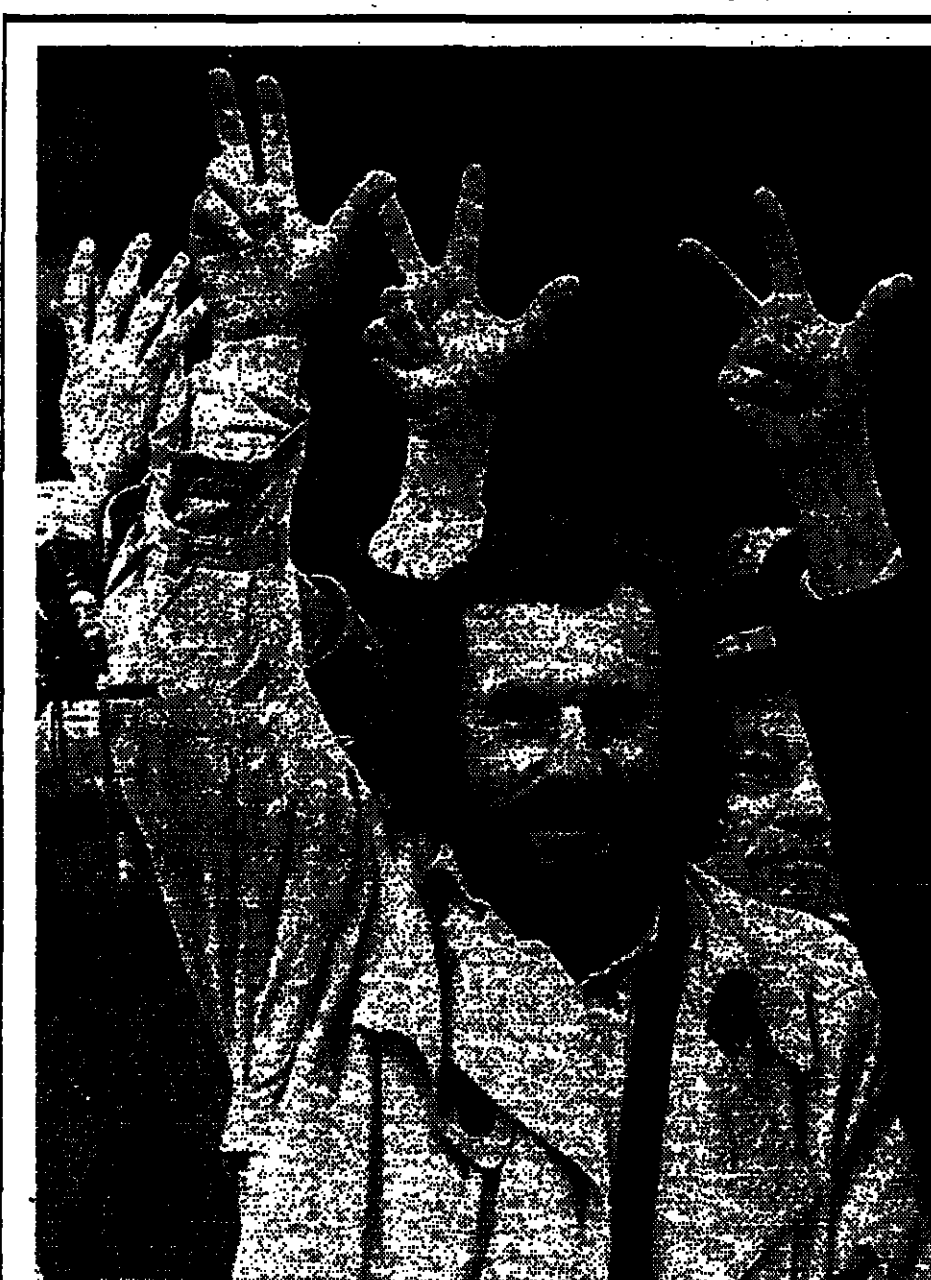
"We are doing this to stimulate traffic to get the domestic, international and business travel going again," said John Hotard, an American spokesman.

Delta also announced a 20-percent price cut for business travel inside the United States.

In American's new promotion, for example, a round-trip ticket from Dallas-Fort Worth to San Francisco would cost \$238 through May 19 and \$318 May 20 through Sept. 30.

Internationally, fares to Europe

See FARES, Page 6



SERBIANS PRESS FOR RESIGNATIONS — The Serbian opposition leader Vuk Draskovic, at a Belgrade rally in which he said the republic's government should resign and take the blame for clashes Saturday in which two people died. The interior minister offered to resign. Page 2.

Klosk

Ethiopia Halts Jewish Exodus

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Ethiopia has abruptly stopped allowing Jews to emigrate to Israel, in order to press Yitzhak Shamir's government to supply military aid for a worsening civil war, Jerusalem community leaders said Wednesday.

Spokesmen said the sudden halt had caused desperation among some Ethiopian Jews already in Israel, who have been awaiting the arrival of relatives since leaving Ethiopia themselves in 1984.

The Ethiopian president, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, who has fought rebels for most of the last 15 years, is struggling to fend off the new offensives of secessionists in the provinces of Eritrea and Ogaden, and has mobilized thousands of fighters.

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Secretary of State Baker plans to meet with Soviet republic leaders in Moscow. Page 2.

Health/Science
The vanishing cockroach is not all bad. Page 13.

Business/Finance
The Federal Reserve Board will consider easing credit again. Page 15.

Late Soccer Score
European Championship Qualifying
Netherlands 1, Malta 0

Crossword Page 3.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
Up 32.58	DM 1.5735
2,855.20	Pound 1.8613
	Yen 136.75
	FF 5.6065

April 10, 1991

Serbian Aide Agrees To Street Demands That He Resign

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — Protests against Serbia's government continued Wednesday as tens of thousands of anti-Communist protesters cheered opposition demands that the government resign and new elections be scheduled in Yugoslavia's largest republic.

During the rally, held in the same square where police on Saturday had clubbed demonstrators, the authorities acceded to another demand of the protesters.

The government announced that Interior Minister Radmilo Bogdanovic had submitted his resignation. Demonstrators had been demanding that Mr. Bogdanovic be dismissed for his role in violence of Saturday, in which two persons were killed, more than 100 were injured and tanks were dispatched throughout central Belgrade.

In the previous five days the Serbian government of Slobodan Milosevic, the only autocratic Communist leader in Eastern Europe to survive free elections, had been forced into a series of uncharacteristic concessions.

The president's willingness to give in to pressure from the streets fundamentally altered the political landscape in this republic of 9 million people.

A indicator of change was the presence of state television cameras at the demonstration Wednesday.

Manipulation of TV news had been the single most powerful propaganda tool of the Milosevic government. But on Wednesday, for the first time, all Serbia was able to see live coverage of about 25,000 people peacefully assembled in the capital to demand an end to Communist rule and the removal of Mr. Milosevic.

"Those responsible for the shooting must go," declared Vuk Draskovic, who heads Serbia's largest opposition party and was detained for three days after the violence on Saturday. "Not only the minister of interior must go, but the entire government."

The crowd responded with chants comparing Mr. Milosevic to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. "Sloba is Saddam," they screamed. "Arrest Sloba."

Demonstrations in Belgrade, along with continuing separatist demands of the northern Yugoslav republics of Slovenia and Croatia, have alarmed the national army, whose officer corps is mostly Serbian and Communist.

It was disclosed that at a meeting of the federal presidency Tuesday the army requested that martial law be imposed throughout the country. Stipe Mesic, the Croatian rep-

resentative to the eight-member presidency, said the request was denied. He said it would be discussed again Thursday.

Each of the six republics, along with the two provinces inside Serbia, have a vote. Slovenia, which has declared its intention to pull out of Yugoslavia, declined to participate. Sources said that Serbia voted for martial law, along with Montenegro, Croatia, Bosnia and Macedonia reportedly voted no.

There are clear similarities between Serbia's peaceful protest movement this week and the mass rallies that in the fall of 1989 forced out Communist governments in several East European countries.

But in Yugoslavia such comparisons can be misleading. Its complex mix of mutually antagonistic ethnic groups means that mass movements among one ethnic group are likely to collide with the aspirations of another.

In Serbia, the major question that no one in the anti-Communist opposition is prepared to address is what to do about Kosovo, a Serbian province where 9 out of 10 of the 2 million residents are ethnic Albanians. Although few Serbs live there now, most regard Kosovo as their sacred homeland.

Mr. Milosevic, a shrewd populist, asserted Serbian dominance in Kosovo. In the process, he turned it into a police state. Tens of thousands of ethnic Albanians have been dismissed from their jobs, and the provincial government is rigidly controlled by Serbs. Human-rights abuses in Kosovo have been described by monitoring agencies as the worst in Eastern Europe.

Opposition leaders say that the democratic movement here is not yet strong or sophisticated enough to overcome the deep ethnic pride that prevents Serbia from granting democratic rights to the ethnic Albanians.

Besides the ethnic Albanians, the principal adversary of Serbia in Yugoslavia has been Croatia, which has its own democratically elected but fiercely nationalistic leadership.

In the past year, conflicts between Serbia and Croatia have provoked riots in Croatia and have resulted in military occupation of a Croatian town.

Serbian opposition leaders said Wednesday that — unlike the Kosovo situation — the possible fall of Mr. Milosevic's government could quickly improve Serbia's relations with Croatia. In doing so, they said, the country's separatist crisis could be mitigated.

Sketching the Leaner, Fleeter Military

U.S. Chiefs Envision Fewer Forces in Europe, Backed by Floating Supplies

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Facing budget cuts and a reduced Soviet threat, U.S. military commanders envision a leaner force in Europe that would include smaller aircraft carrier battle groups and prepositioned matériel, possibly on U.S. ships in international waters.

At certain times, they say, there may be no need for a U.S. aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean, but a "forward presence" would be achieved in other ways, including "robust" amphibious forces.

The ideas, expressed in testimony last week to Congress, represent an effort by U.S. officials to spell out how they might carry out the new post-Cold War strategy enunciated at a meeting of the leaders of North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations in London in July. It called for highly mobile NATO forces that have a more international makeup.

If carried out, the ideas would also break from Reagan administration policies and the U.S. military buildup during the 1980s.

The ideas presented to Congress have not yet been approved by the NATO ministers or heads of state. Some grow out of long-planned shifts and others emerge from the lessons of the war against Iraq.

The testimony was presented by General John R. Galvin, supreme commander of NATO forces, and Admiral Leon A. Edney, who heads the U.S. Atlantic Command.

Among the ideas they presented to the Senate Armed Services Committee were the following:

• U.S. aircraft carrier battle groups could be reduced from seven ships to four by 1995. They would include a carrier, an Aegis-class

cruiser and two advanced Arleigh Burke-class destroyers. In general, frigates would be dropped.

• Admiral Edney said he envisioned some periods when there may not be a carrier group patrolling the Mediterranean, where the U.S. Navy has long sought to prevent Soviet dominance.

• The new NATO base under construction at Crotone, in southern Italy, takes on added significance, General Galvin said, because it is "about halfway to a lot of danger areas in this world." The 401st Tactical Fighter Wing is moving to Crotone from Spain.

• The admiral said Maritime Prepositioning Ships carrying "a total fighting package" of U.S. Marines and their equipment would be viewed as a "winner" in the Gulf war aftermath. He predicted that the army would become interested in similar prepositioning as overseas bases are reduced.

• The number of fast U.S. sealift ships may have to be doubled to 16 but the 25-knot variety is sufficient, making research and development for a 30-knot variety unnecessary.

• The success of "stealth" fighters in the Gulf will require research into anti-stealth technology as other countries seek to purchase stealth aircraft.

The commanders made clear that NATO needs to remain flexible in the face of an unstable Soviet Union and the possible proliferation of high-technology weapons. But they also must plan for fewer bases overseas and a 25 percent cutback in overall forces mandated by the Pentagon and Congress over the next five years.

Total U.S. naval forces should stabilize at 450 to 475 ships, the admiral said. This is down from a high of about 600.

Under questioning by the committee, Admiral Edney acknowledged that in 1996 it will not be as easy to accomplish what U.S. and allied forces achieved in the Gulf. But he said that if current world political trends continue, the reduced U.S. force will present "acceptable risks."

"The permanent access to overseas bases is expected to continue to decline," Admiral Edney said, because of reduced forces and political developments in such places as the Philippines, Okinawa and Greece.

As a result, he said, "We can no longer support, nor do we require, continuous presence of a seven-ship carrier battle group in the historic post-World War II locations."

He said that although prepositioning of fighting stocks on the high seas was not cheap, it was unobtrusive.

"You don't have to negotiate with a lot of countries to move it," he said. "It just sits out there in international waters ready to be used."

One of the key lessons of the Gulf war, General Galvin said, was that in addition to fast sealift and airlift capabilities, friendly governments are indispensable to provide access to air space and ports.

In addition to the Gulf war experience, he said, the evacuation of Americans from Liberia last year succeeded in large part because of the support that U.S. forces received from Sierra Leone.

"The Gulf crisis has reinforced an old lesson," General Galvin said. "Strategic mobility is more than aircraft and ships. It is airfields, seaports, trains, fuel lines and prepositioned stocks. This requires good friends."



MORE SOUTH AFRICAN DEATHS — A Zulu supporter of the Inkatha movement behind a wire fence erected at a male workers' hostel at Alexandra, outside Johannesburg, to separate the Zulus from backers of the African National Congress. Eight more people have been killed in the factional fighting, pushing the death toll to 65 since the weekend, the police said Wednesday.

Kohl Calls for a Wider Role for German Military

The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Wednesday that the German military — restricted by post-World War II constraints — must take on a larger role in helping resolve international crises.

"Our partners in the world rightly demand that united Germany make its contribution in the future toward security and stability, not just in Europe but outside of Europe as well," Mr. Kohl said during a debate in the German legislature.

Germany was harshly criticized during the Gulf war, in part for not sending troops to fight alongside the U.S.-led coalition forces.

Germanys responded that their

constitution, drafted after World War II, forbids sending troops outside of North Atlantic Treaty Organization areas.

Mr. Kohl urged a review of several options to expand the German Army's role. He said that expanding the role only to include participation in United Nations peacekeeping missions would not be enough.

Germans, he said, could also be allowed to participate in military actions within the framework of the UN charter or in conjunction with the Western European Union.

Studies are under way for creating a European defense pillar within NATO out of the Western Euro-

pean Union. Germany, France and Britain are among the members of the union.

Mr. Kohl also defended his handling of problems stemming from German unification, insisting that his government was not to blame for economic turmoil in the former East Germany.

Unemployment has climbed dramatically in eastern Germany as factories and businesses fold. Prices also have risen, and social unrest has mounted because of the economic misery.

Mr. Kohl's government has increased taxes and the national debt as he has tried to brake the region's economic slide. Before unification

he had said tax increases would not be necessary.

Because of this reversal, Mr. Kohl has been criticized by political rivals, who have claimed he lied to the voters before the Dec. 2 federal elections, which he won.

Mr. Kohl said that the Communist leaders of the former East Germany were to blame for that region's current economic problems.

"The Communist regime bequeathed to us a washed-up economy and a destroyed environment," he said.

The people of the former East Germany, he said, must "develop their own initiative" and help turn around their region's economy.

Baker Plans A Meeting With Yeltsin

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d will seek to broaden direct contact with leaders of the Soviet republics, including Boris N. Yeltsin, by meeting with them in Moscow Friday.

Mr. Baker is to arrive in Moscow on Thursday for talks that could clear the way for the meeting.

The meeting would come two days before a nationwide referendum in the Soviet Union on whether the union should remain intact as a federation of sovereign republics. Six of the 15 republics have called for a boycott of the vote, hoping to achieve independence from Kremlin authority.

President George Bush is believed to be concerned about the possibility of a breakup of the Soviet Union or a collapse into civil conflict. U.S. policymakers have sought to avoid undermining the authority of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev while encouraging Moscow to peacefully loosen its grip on the Baltic republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

Details of the meeting with Mr. Baker were still being worked out, but U.S. Embassy officials hoped to organize a dinner for the republic leaders Friday night, the U.S. official said.

It was not known whether Mr. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic and a severe critic of Mr. Gorbachev, would attend or send a representative, the official said.

Mr. Baker is due to arrive in Moscow on Thursday afternoon. His public schedule includes meetings Thursday and Friday with the Soviet foreign minister, Alexander A. Bessmertnykh, and a meeting Friday morning with Mr. Gorbachev. No other meetings have been made public.

The U.S. official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, declined to elaborate on the purpose of Mr. Baker's meeting with republic leaders except to say that Mr. Bush had "tried to make a point of the fact that we have kept in touch with the republics."

Word of Mr. Baker's desire to meet with republic leaders surfaced Wednesday in an opinion article by Leslie H. Gelb, the foreign affairs columnist for The New York Times. The article said Mr. Baker planned separate meetings with leaders from the three Baltic republics, which are among those boycotting the referendum.

Direct U.S. contact with the Soviet republics has been going on for months.

Soviet Official Suggests May For a Summit

Reuters

MOSCOW — A meeting between President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President George Bush, originally scheduled in February, could take place in May, the official Tass press agency said Wednesday.

Tass quoted Mr. Gorbachev's spokesman, Vitali N. Ignatenko, as saying that the Soviet Union would view with interest Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d's views on the timing of the meeting.

The session was postponed in February amid tensions over the Gulf war and Soviet military actions in the Baltics.

Mr. Baker is to arrive in Moscow on Thursday for talks that could clear the way for the meeting.

"It could be in spring, for instance in May," Mr. Ignatenko said. A U.S. Embassy official said he could not confirm the date.

Mr. Gorbachev said the meeting would be a "historic event" and that the Soviet Union would view with interest Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d's views on the timing of the meeting.

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Mr. Gorbachev said the meeting would be a "historic event" and that the Soviet Union would view with interest Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d's views on the timing of the meeting.

The session was postponed in February amid tensions over the Gulf war and Soviet military actions in the Baltics.

Mr. Baker is to arrive in Moscow on Thursday for talks that could clear the way for the meeting.

"It could be in spring, for instance in May," Mr. Ignatenko said. A U.S. Embassy official said he could not confirm the date.

WORLD BRIEFS

Albania Widens Diplomatic Overture

ROME (AP) — Albania, which is restoring diplomatic relations with the United States this week, is also working to normalize ties with Britain, Israel and the Vatican, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

For decades one of the world's most closed countries, Albania has recently begun breaking out of its Stalinist isolation.

Foreign Minister Muhamed L. Kapllani traveled to Rome for talks with Italian officials on his way to Washington, where he is to attend ceremonies Friday marking the first official diplomatic ties since the Communists took over Albania 52 years ago. Washington never recognized the postwar Communist rulers of the state.

Washington Names Envoy to Britain

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Raymond G.H. Seitz, assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian Affairs, has been named to replace Henry E. Catto as ambassador to Britain, the White House said Wednesday.

Mr. Catto will succeed Bruce Gelb as head of the U.S. Information Agency; Mr. Gelb will replace Maynard W. Glitman as ambassador to Belgium. Mr. Seitz, 50, was the second highest U.S. diplomat in Britain from 1984 to 1989.

ANC Assails Proposal on Land Laws

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — The African National Congress said Wednesday that its outrage over the long-awaited plan by the government to end apartheid laws on land policy would not affect talks with the government on ending white minority rule.

"I don't think it casts doubt on the negotiating process," said Pella Jordan, a spokesman for the organization. He and other ANC officials sharply criticized the plan, saying it was formulated without consulting opposition groups and failed to include basic principles of land ownership. The effect of the plan, Mr. Jordan said, "is to codify the present state of dispossession under the cover of free market proposals."

The plan, announced Tuesday, would eliminate all laws segregating land ownership and residential areas by race, allowing people to own property and live anywhere they choose. Under apartheid, 87 percent of the population, which is reserved for whites, who make up about 15 percent of the population. Anti-apartheid groups wanted the government to return land to millions of blacks who were forced to move into townships. But the plan rejected any government intervention, saying that market forces should determine the exchange of land ownership.

Kenya Bars New Opposition Party

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Kenya on Wednesday declined to register an opposition political party launched by Oginga Odinga, a former vice president, in defiance of the country's one-party constitution.

"I have summarily refused to register the proposed political party because such registration would be in contravention of Section 2A of the constitution," Kenya's Registrar-General Joseph King'ari told Mr. Odinga, Mr. Odinga, 80, handed official application documents to government officials a month after announcing the launching of his National Democratic Party.

A staunch opponent of President Daniel arap Moi after serving as vice president in the early 1960s under the late Jomo Kenyatta, Mr. Odinga said the National Democratic Party favored an open and fair system of government based on an independent judiciary.

Top Bolivian Police Official Quits

LA PAZ (AP) — A top Bolivian police commander, under fire from the United States for his alleged links to cocaine traffickers, has resigned, the government said Wednesday.

The commander, Felipe Carvajal, was replaced by General Jaime Cespedes, whose appointment was made in consultation with the U.S. government, police officials said. Mr. Carvajal denied any wrongdoing, saying in a letter to President Jaime Paz Zamora that his resignation was for the purpose of "safeguarding the image of the nation, its people and the police whose reputation is being soiled by sinister interests."

The U.S. government temporarily suspended economic and military aid to Bolivia two weeks after Mr. Paz Zamora appointed Colonel Faustino Rico Toro to head the country's anti-drug forces. On March 4, Colonel Rico Toro decided not to accept the job, denying allegations that he was involved in cocaine trafficking. His replacement has not been named.

Highway Crash Kills 10 in England

HUNGERFORD, England (AP) — Forty-five cars and trucks crashed in fog early Wednesday in a pileup that killed 10 persons and injured 28, the police said.

The rush-hour crash left unidentified hulks of melted metal scattered over the London-bound lanes of the M-4 highway about 70 miles (110 kilometers) west of London, closing one side of the major east-west artery and creating a huge traffic backup.

TRAVEL UPDATE

South African Airways will start a weekly West African service April 8, airline sources said Wednesday. An SAA Boeing 737 will fly from Johannesburg each Wednesday and arrive in Abidjan via Kinshasa. The return flight will leave Abidjan on Thursday. The South African carrier already operates several routes in the southern and eastern parts of the continent but the new service is the only one in West Africa. The sources said air links with black Africa were expected to increase rapidly as a result of political changes in South Africa. (Reuters)

Spain and Portugal will open two more "blue channel" border crossings where their nationals can pass without showing passports. Passport controls will cease from May at Valencia de Alcantara in the Spanish province of Cáceres. The location of the other control-free post, on the northern border, will be decided later. (Reuters)

The Scandinavian airline SAS says it will be resuming flights to Tel Aviv from Saturday. The airline also plans to introduce a second weekly nonstop flight to Beijing at the end of the month. Since the end of the Gulf war, passenger traffic has improved 40 percent in Europe, after falling by as much as 28 percent during the conflict. (AFP)

The Australian carrier Qantas Airways said Wednesday it had resumed the flights over the Middle East that were suspended in early January. A spokesman said the suspension, in which the airline re-routed flights over northern Iran to the Soviet Union at a weekly cost of 80,000 Australian dollars (\$61,250), was lifted this week. The flights were mostly destined for European airports. (AFP)

Algiers resembled a ghost town Wednesday as a 48-hour general strike called by the largest union entered its second day. Traffic in the normally choked streets was at a minimum, and crowded neighborhoods appeared deserted. Police reported no incidents of violence. (AP)

Strikes by German public workers halted the transport system in the industrial Rhine-Ruhr area Wednesday, paralyzing morning rush-hour traffic. The second day of brief strikes hit transport in many other major western German cities as well as those, such as Cologne and Düsseldorf, connected by the Rhine-Ruhr network of 700 rail and road links in a sprawling area with a population of about 7 million people. (Reuters)

WEATHER

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AFTERMATH: The PLO cautiously expresses a willingness to negotiate on the Arab-Israeli dispute.

PLO Says It's Ready For Talks But It Rules Out Land Concessions

By Jonathan C. Randal

LONDON — A senior aide of Yasser Arafat pledged Wednesday that the Palestine Liberation Organization was willing to negotiate on the Arab-Israeli dispute, but he denied that this meant it would offer territorial concessions.

"We are ready to talk peace," said Bassam Abu Sharif, who has often floated ideas for Mr. Arafat, the PLO chairman, in one of several interviews on British television.

But he later denied news reports that interpreted his comments as signaling that the PLO was willing to present a new peace initiative that included territorial concessions.

Mr. Sharif said that the general peace initiative of the PLO was based on international legitimacy — the United Nations resolutions that call for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and a just and durable Middle East peace.

"He said the PLO was ready to negotiate on a corridor linking the now-occupied West Bank and Gaza. But this could not, he said, be interpreted as a territorial concession.

As a sign of goodwill and readiness to talk peace, he said, the PLO had given its instructions to its permanent Palestinian in Israeli-occupied territory to meet Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d during his current Middle East tour. The PLO has long sought to participate as an equal partner in Middle East peace efforts.

Mr. Sharif also talked of a possible interim UN administration of the West Bank and Gaza. "The PLO does not exclude that the PLO will negotiate details that will be quite necessary to establish the Arab-Israeli settlement," he said.

These details, he said, might include "a short transitional stage under UN auspices and the necessity to have a corridor between Gaza and the West Bank."

Britain's Sky News television said it was told by Mr. Sharif that the PLO was dropping its demand to be represented at peace talks and would accept less than the entire Gaza Strip and West Bank. It also said he would announce the concessions on Thursday.

But other London-based PLO sources said that it was not clear if there would be such a concession. Israel has refused to deal with the PLO, branding it a terrorist organization, a position it reiterated on Wednesday. A spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Israel was not interested in anything the PLO might be saying. "They are out of the picture," he said.

Palestinian leaders who met Mr. Baker in Jerusalem said Tuesday that he had described talks between the United States and the PLO as suspended, not terminated.

A radical Palestinian guerrilla group in Damascus, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said the PLO leadership had not adopted any new initiative on the Palestinian problem. It said the PLO was still committed to the 1988 peace initiative that calls for Palestinian and Israeli states.



Sailors under the 16-inch guns of the U.S. battleship Wisconsin as it went through the Suez Canal on Wednesday on its way out of the Gulf region.

Hussein Foes Ponder Overthrow Without Upheaval

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The corridors of the Iraqi opposition conference here are alive with talk of parliamentary democracy after Saddam Hussein, talk that challenges the foundations of the modern Iraqi state and could profoundly transform Middle East politics.

Delegates from the more than 20 Iraqi opposition parties here are acutely aware that a one-man, one-vote system would put an end to the long political domination by the country's Arab Sunni Muslim minority. It has used a militarist oligarchy to maintain power over the Shiite Muslim majority and large Kurdish Sunni enclave in the north.

With delegates reporting victories in Shiite and Kurdish uprisings inside Iraq, it is the potential untidiness of such drastic change in the Iraqi political order that has concentrated the minds of Iraqis of all persuasions, their neighbors and the outside world, especially the United States.

Mindful of the political violence in the decade following the overthrow of Iraq's British-sponsored monarchy in 1958, even many Iraqis who have long favored the overthrow of Mr. Hussein are having second thoughts about abandoning the army-backed authoritarian system that propped him up, for it was this that guaranteed territorial

integrity and order in the country, however harshly it was imposed.

Among the few Sunni Arab delegates at the opposition conference, one businessman worried that the Shiite and Kurdish insurgents had probably increased support for Mr. Hussein among frightened Sunni Arabs, who make up less than 30 percent of the population. Delegates also appeared especially concerned about the attitude of outside powers to the civil warfare and to the multiparty democracy they are pledged to enact once Mr. Hussein is overthrown.

Many said that Saudi Arabia, itself an authoritarian Sunni regime, is so worried by the factional fighting in Iraq that it is offering to equip and organize an army of Iraqi defectors, deserters and prisoners to help install in Baghdad a cooperative government uncommitted by democratic notions. But if the Saudis seem genuinely frightened by the prospect of democracy in Iraq — or, for that matter, in Kuwait — such is not the case in Turkey.

President Turgut Ozal of Turkey has just embarked on an experiment that overturns a hallowed tenet of Kemal Ataturk, who founded the modern Turkish state in the 1920s, in part by suppressing the cultural and political aspirations of the millions of Kurds spread across eastern Turkey, Iraq and Iran. By authorizing the first political discussions between Turkish officials and Iraqi Kurdish

leaders last weekend, Mr. Ozal hopes that the Kurds will maintain law and order in northern Iraq under a Baghdad-led federation, diplomats said.

Iran, too, is concerned about a sudden collapse of Iraq's established order but has demonstrated little interest in the opposition's democratic proposals. Much to the disappointment of Iraqi Shiite fundamentalists, President Hashemi Rafsanjani signaled as much last week when he suggested that the opposition share power with the Ba'ath Party once Mr. Hussein is overthrown.

Syria is gambling that its dissident Iraqi Ba'athist allies can inherit a pliant party apparatus once the current Baghdad regime is deposed. Since both Iraq and Syria are governed by army-backed minorities, such an outcome scarcely surprises delegates or diplomats following the conference.

But delegates are confused by the West, especially the United States. They suspect Washington is not at all interested in their plans for a democratic Iraq, but rather fears that a victory for the insurgents will mean either a fundamentalist Islamic republic in Iraq or the country's dismemberment — and perhaps both.

Many at the conference appear convinced that the United States so severely beat the Iraqi Army that to reconstitute the military regime as before would prove immensely difficult, if not impossible.



Two Kuwaiti men carrying butane tanks two weeks after the end of the Iraqi occupation as others lined up to buy the gas. The country, crippled by lack of electricity, water and basic supplies, awaits the return of the emir, Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad al Sabah, on Thursday.

Jordanian King Seeks To Mend Rift With U.S.

Bush Said to Rebuff Personal Letter

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — King Hussein of Jordan, whose support for Iraq during the Gulf crisis deeply angered U.S. officials, has sent President George Bush a letter seeking to repair the rift, according to administration officials.

But as a sign of the continuing sense of disappointment with the king's behavior during the crisis, Mr. Bush has not responded, an administration official said, even though the letter was received almost two weeks ago.

The letter to Mr. Bush, described by one official Tuesday as "very brief and personal," is one of several recent signs — another was a conciliatory speech the king gave after the Gulf war ended — that the Jordanian monarch hoped to make amends for his actions during the crisis and re-establish his country as an important player in the post-war diplomacy for the region.

"Clearly Jordan is interested in getting out of the corner it painted itself into," an administration official said. "That interest is reciprocated here."

Jordan's role in the future of the region is part of the agenda of Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d during his Middle East travels this week. But Mr. Baker pointedly excluded Jordan from his itinerary, even though he is visiting the other key states in the region, including Syria, to send a signal to King Hussein that it will take time for him to rehabilitate himself.

"We've been disappointed," another official said. But he added that the Jordanians had "played a constructive role for a long time, and people believe they can still play a constructive role."

After Iraq invaded Kuwait in August, King Hussein tried unsuccessfully to balance his strong ties to the United States with the popular support for President Saddam Hussein of Iraq among his people.

On Feb. 6, after more than three weeks of the allied air campaign against Iraq, the king criticized the United States for the "savagery and large-scale war" that was being waged against "brotherly Iraq."

That speech, one official said later, "clearly broke some china," and he predicted that it would make the patching up process between the two countries all the more difficult.

Mr. Bush, despite clear disapproval of the king's stance during the war, repeatedly has sought to appear sympathetic

War Stance Puts Nunn on the Run

In U.S. Politics — a Contact Sport — Georgia Senator Descends to the Fray

By Robin Toner

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Politics is a contact sport, but Sam Nunn of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has often seemed above the fray.

All that changed when he chose to oppose President George Bush and vote against the resolution authorizing the use of force in the Gulf, urging that sanctions be given more time to work.

Georgia Republicans gleefully asserted that Mr. Nunn has been unmasked as a "national Democrat" — not considered a compliment hereabouts. But what seems to bother Mr. Nunn most is the suggestion that his position on the war was somehow affected by presidential ambition.

"It's frustrating after you've worked on defense issues for 18 years for somebody to think, to put out the word that you're deciding matters of war and peace on the basis of your presidential desires," said Mr. Nunn, who takes palpable pride in his reputation as a leading voice on national security.

With an edge of anger he says it is "absolutely, totally false" that his position on the Gulf was affected by any presidential plans. He said he had decided by the first of the year, before the Gulf debate began, that he did not have the "deep-seated desire" to be president.

"I just don't think you can run for president of the United States successfully without giving a burning desire," he said. "And that means a willingness to make that a top priority day and night, basically give up what you're doing in the Senate except for important votes, and go on a quest. And I don't have it. At least, he said, 'I can't conceive of it happening in 1992.'"

"I don't foreclose the possibility at some point in my career that I might develop the burning desire," Mr. Nunn said. "When I do, I'll know it. And I don't have it now."

Mr. Nunn has been the target of partisan fire in the past, but he seems unaccustomed to it. At home he has been widely seen as a worthy heir to a Georgia tradition of strong, pro-military legislators, like Richard Russell, longtime chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Carl Vinson, who headed the House Armed Services Committee.

Among national Democrats, Mr. Nunn's expertise on U.S. security has regularly put him on the short list of potential presidential candidates and made him a favorite of the party's conservative wing.

But Mr. Nunn has recently discovered the rougher side of politics: Clayton K. Yeutter, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee, accused Mr. Nunn at a party dinner here last week of "backstabbing" over the war.

Georgia Republicans are enjoying themselves by jabbing at a politician who has seemed so unapproachable for so long, even if he is not up for re-election for six years.

"He's shown his true colors," said Alec Fetschewitz, Georgia Republican chairman. "He's changed from being a Georgia Democrat to a Potomac Democrat. He'll be real comfortable at the table now with Teddy Kennedy and the rest of the boys."

A statewide poll by the Atlanta Journal-Constitution and WSB-TV, conducted Jan. 27-29, found that Mr. Nunn's approval rating was at 63 percent, down nine percentage points since October. His support among white male conservatives had dropped about 20 points.

The survey was based on telephone interviews with 740 Georgia adults and had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus four percentage points.

Whatever the short-term pain, many politicians here say they expect Mr. Nunn to remain in strong shape at home. But in national circles, Mr. Nunn is finding himself defending his position on the Gulf again and again.

"I considered the facts as we knew them at the time," he said. "I considered my basic philosophy on war and peace, and that is that you should fight wars only when it's in your vital interest and there's no other reasonable alternative. And I felt then that there was a reasonable alternative, and I still feel there was a reasonable alternative."

Since he was elected to the Senate in 1972, Mr. Nunn has methodically built his reputation as an expert on military policy.

His allies assert that the war in the Gulf was a vindication for some of his leading projects, like a 1986 measure streamlining the military chain of command and creating a more powerful chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Nunn, like other Democratic leaders, was also strongly supportive of the allied war effort after the congressional debate was over. He showed up to greet returning troops in Georgia last week.

But if Republicans have their way, what Mr. Nunn will be remembered for is his opposition to the resolution on the use of force.

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The survey was based on telephone interviews with 740 Georgia adults and had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus four percentage points.

Whatever the short-term pain, many politicians here say they expect Mr. Nunn to remain in strong shape at home. But in national circles, Mr. Nunn is finding himself defending his position on the Gulf again and again.

"I considered the facts as we knew them at the time," he said. "I considered my basic philosophy on war and peace, and that is that you should fight wars only when it's in your vital interest and there's no other reasonable alternative. And I felt then that there was a reasonable alternative, and I still feel there was a reasonable alternative."

Since he was elected to the Senate in 1972, Mr. Nunn has methodically built his reputation as an expert on military policy.

His allies assert that the war in the Gulf was a vindication for some of his leading projects, like a 1986 measure streamlining the military chain of command and creating a more powerful chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Nunn, like other Democratic leaders, was also strongly supportive of the allied war effort after the congressional debate was over. He showed up to greet returning troops in Georgia last week.

But if Republicans have their way, what Mr. Nunn will be remembered for is his opposition to the resolution on the use of force.

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Mini Effort, Maxi Gain: A War for Turks to Love

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

ANKARA — All in all, Turks

turned out to be not a bad little war for them.

Totaling the pluses and the minuses, government officials are convinced that Turkey has emerged from the Gulf crisis diplomatically richer, militarily richer and economically hopeful of making up the billions of dollars that were lost after Iraq invaded Kuwait.

And it was all accomplished, they add happily, without firing a single shot or suffering a scratch, despite early fears that Iraq might lob in Scud missiles at any mo-

ment. The main concern now is that civil unrest in Iraq could fragment that country and leave the Turks with an unstable neighbor.

Turkey's claim to some of the victor's spoils lies in its early and steady support for the anti-Iraq alliance, a decision made and followed through almost single-handedly by President Turgut Ozal. If public opinion, the political opposition, and the military and foreign policy establishments had all their way, Turkey would have ridden out the crisis pretty much on the sidelines.

"For the first time in 200 years, Turkey has allied itself with the winners of a war," the president said the other day. "Sliding with the winners is always advantageous."

Mr. Ozal saw it that Turkey shot an important pipeline carrying Iraqi oil, that Turkish troops were massed at the southeastern border to tie down Iraqi troops there and that American pilots were allowed to use Incirlik Air Base for bombing runs against Iraq.

The Turkish military role was not central to the allied victory — only 5 percent of U.S. air sorties are said to have originated from Incirlik. But diplomats assert that the Turkish involvement was enough to force President Saddam Hussein to "look both ways," north as well as south, for possible attacks.

For all his success, the Turkish leader's tendency to be a one-man show makes him unpopular at home. But in Washington and Europe, his stock could not be much higher. Officials in Ankara argue that this translates into a victory for Turkey, because the West is reminded of the country's importance as a point man for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Middle East.

However, the Turks are not fooling themselves on that score. Being on the winning side does not solve their problems, they acknowledge. Turkey is no closer to its goal of membership in the European Com-

munity, and the West is not likely to stop protesting human rights violations or the continued Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus.

Nevertheless, government officials emphasize the "stabilizing role" they can play in the region, and Mr. Ozal insists that no Middle East peace conference can succeed without Turkish participation. If nothing else, some in Ankara say, Turkey has underscored its importance as an Islamic model.

"The West," said Kaanran Inan, a cabinet minister, "has discovered that the best formula for a Muslim nation is the Turkish formula — Muslim, yes, but secular and democratically ruled."

The main concern for Turkey is to bounce back from the economic blows inflicted by the Gulf crisis. Estimates vary, but the country puts its losses as high as \$9 billion in forfeited trade, tourism, construction projects and oil pipeline fees. Less than one-third of that has been offset by foreign aid.

Kuwait will grant Turkey \$900 million in aid to help offset losses incurred from the United Nations trade embargo against Iraq, according to an Anatolian News Agency report quoting the Turkish ambassador to Kuwait, Reuters reported Wednesday from Istanbul.

Two under-cover agents who were killed by Syrian terrorists last fall, apparently after the United States compromised their identities during a diplomatic exchange with Syria, were working inside Syria for Jordan's state intelligence service, several Bush administration officials said.

The agents were among Jordanian intelligence operatives working inside Palestinian terrorist groups

who have provided Jordan with invaluable information on terrorist activities, the officials said. Jordan, in turn, has shared much of that data with the Central Intelligence Agency and other Western espionage services responsible for preventing terrorist acts.

U.S. officials had speculated that the agents were working for Israel or a Western intelligence service. The two agents were unmasked and killed by an unidentified ter-

rorist group after the United States passed information about Syrian terrorism in a series of diplomatic exchanges to Syria. American officials have said they believed that terrorists either stole or were given the information and then used it to track down informers in their ranks.

Several terrorists or terrorist groups have been granted safe haven in Syria despite Western insistence that they be expelled.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Family Art for the City

When Walter Annenberg, the publisher and former U.S. ambassador to Britain, was offered \$1 billion for his art collection last year, he wasn't interested in selling. It turns out that what he is interested in is giving it away — to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and, by extension, to New York City. One billion dollars doesn't even begin to count its value to both.

Mr. Annenberg's French Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings are glorious not only in themselves but in the way they will embellish what the museum already has. The Met, for instance, is weak in Monets of the 1870s — but won't be any longer. And when Cézanne's "Seated Peasant" joins "The Card Players," writes John Russell of The New York Times, "it will be as a friend and a brother of that formidable presence."

Figures like a billion dollars denigrate the gift to New York is impossible to quantify. It constitutes both a compliment and an act of

faith. Complex and troubled though this city may be, it is also the site of the museum that Mr. Annenberg has chosen as the home of a collection that he "loves with a passion" and calls "members of my family."

Another member of Mr. Annenberg's family, his sister Enid Haupt, has been similarly generous with compliments and acts of faith. Two years ago she gave \$1.5 million to maintain the gardens at the Cloisters, the museum's center for medieval arts, and \$1 million toward the restoration of Bryant Park. Previously she gave \$1 million to the New York Public Library and \$10 million to the New York Botanical Garden.

For centuries, New York has been fortunate in its philanthropists — and never more so than right now. What great good fortune that Walter Annenberg and Enid Haupt, enthusiasts of museums, libraries and gardens, count themselves as part of New York City's family.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Thugs in the Police

Fortunately, the savage beating of a black motorist by Los Angeles police officers was captured on videotape and shown to the nation. The scene of a defenseless man lying on the ground being kicked and clubbed with nightsticks was all the more outrageous because the attack was carried out under the aegis of authority. Those officers' badges, however, will not shield them from liability for their actions. There was a time in America when that would have been the case, but evidence is being presented to a Los Angeles County grand jury against all of the policemen involved. That includes the three that even the Los Angeles police chief, Daryl Gates, wants to face felony assault charges, plus 12 others, including a sergeant, who stood by and watched.

Chief Gates has argued that race was not a factor in the assault. There was "absolutely nothing that would suggest" it "except that the officers were white and the suspect was black," he said. To bolster his defense, he cites the absence of any expressions of racial epithets during the beating. That judgment, fortunately, is not Chief Gates's to make. Again, there was a time when that decision might have been left in his hands.

Television's Pot of Gold

Twenty-one years ago, to protect the American public from the power of the television networks, the Federal Communications Commission imposed an extraordinary rule on them. The idea was to ensure other producers' access to prime time and promote diversity in a highly concentrated industry. This rule prevented the networks from getting into the enormously profitable business of syndicating the reruns of the programs they broadcast. Now, much later, the effect turns out to have been to benefit a small number of big studios and protect them from competition from the networks. It is time to repeal the rule.

At one level, it is a fight among very big corporations over a pot of gold — and it has engaged the talents of as many lobbyists, lawyers, public relations pundits and feather merchants as anything going on in Washington. But at another level, the central issue is the history of broadcasting during the past two decades.

In 1970 the three networks had 90 percent of the prime-time audience, and there was little else on the air. Today they have about 60 percent of the audience. There is now a fourth network, plus several hundred independent stations, plus cable, not to mention movies on cassette. The studios, in response, argue that while 60 percent of the audience is less than the networks once

commanded, it is far more than any other part of the industry has won and much too large to permit a genuinely free market in broadcast entertainment.

At this point in the debate, we remind readers that the Washington Post Company owns four television stations, all of them network affiliates, and cable systems in 15 states. But it seems clear to us that the trend in technology is running against the networks. It is hard to conclude that they could ever again dominate the field.

The FCC is to take up the syndication rule this week after long preparation and much maneuvering. The commission is apparently split. Various leaks and hints suggest that the majority will support a revision that the networks say will make their position in some respects worse than the present law. The White House and the Justice Department are supporting outright repeal of the rule, but three of the FCC's commissioners seem to be headed in a different direction.

If they have real doubts about the wisdom of repeal, they could pool the rule off over, say, five years, with an annual review of the effects. But this rule is severely and unfairly distorting the broadcasting industry. What it needs is not a revised syndication rule but more open competition.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Rallying Against the System

Again the squares of our towns and cities have become arenas of noisy political actions. Yes, there are a lot of problems in the country and they should be settled as soon as possible. But with what aim do well-known and unknown agitators gather people now? With the aim of undermining, trampling over and sowing more anxiety and panic in the masses. Their main aim is not to create, but to destroy our unstable society. Their favored slogan is "Down with..." Their cherished aim is power at any cost. Boris Yeltsin called for "declaring war," but on whom is the war declared? In fact this is a war against perestroika.

— Pravda (Moscow).

With Younger Palestinians

It is too early to say that Yasser Arafat and his external leadership of the PLO have been marginalized by his decision to support Saddam Hussein, but his authority has never been weaker, while the say of the younger elements who have led the intifada is increasing. If the internal leadership can show even a small measure of realism, negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians, probably under the Jordanian umbrella, are possible. This dream has recurred so often in the past two decades that optimism is not in order, even now. But, following the defeat of Saddam, the effort must be made.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Britain Turns to Europe

John Major, in total repudiation of predecessor Margaret Thatcher, has declared he wants his country to be "where it belongs, at the very heart of Europe." He uttered these words in Germany, and he did so just three days after Mrs. Thatcher was in the United States warning against "a federal European superstate" that would be dominated by Germany. The profound rethinking of European relations suggested by Mr. Major's speech will have an unavoidable impact on trans-Atlantic relationships. During the Thatcher years, the British government was outspoken in the primacy it attached to the American connection.

In Mr. Major's break from Thatcherism, there is an attempt to draw Germany away from the Franco-German rush toward monetary union and a single currency. Rather than reject these goals outright, the prime minister aligned himself with Bonn's latest tendency to go slow. Germany now faces such daunting strains in the multi-trillion-mark rebuilding of former East German states that its EC agenda must be down-shifted.

Americans need not be too concerned over Anglo-German rapprochement. If Mr. Major is prepared to have Britain's voice heard from within rather than without Europe's inner councils, we can be sure it will be a voice for Atlantic community, for open markets and for strong world leadership on the part of the Western democracies.

— The Baltimore Sun.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: 463995; Gwalalun, 61282; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630998.

Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canara Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS56268

Ming Pao, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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The Politician From America Should Drop Hints in Moscow

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Secretary of State James Baker may have a bombier to drop Friday in Moscow — his meeting with leaders from 12 Soviet republics, including Boris Yeltsin, Mikhail Gorbachev's blood rival. Mr. Baker also plans separate talks with leaders of the rebellious Baltic republics.

These contacts in the heart of Mother Russia are scheduled to occur only days before Sunday's nationwide referendum on the preservation of the Soviet empire, and in the face of mounting demands for President Gorbachev's resignation.

Mr. Gorbachev never tried to stop less dramatic meetings in the past. If he again poses no objections, Mr. Baker will be able to unveil President George Bush's new and smart two-track policy: continuing to buttress the Soviet president wherever possible, and now also opening the doors wider to dealing with the opposition.

Mr. Bush has no shortage of reasons for laying the second track. It will appease Republican right-wingers who hate Mr. Gorbachev and love the reformers and nationalists. Mr. Gorbachev's decline makes reaching out to these opposition groups an act of simple pru-

dence. Publicly embracing them sends an appropriate warning signal to Soviet hard-liners. But Mr. Baker's meetings present an even greater opportunity: a chance to merge the two tracks and promote reconciliation between Mr. Gorbachev and the democratic opposition.

No task could be harder. Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Yeltsin seem determined to destroy each other. Mr. Baker's challenge is to convince both that neither can survive as a reformer without the other and that the alternative to both is the hard-liners.

The first step for U.S. diplomats is to gauge whether the reformers and nationalists now harbor thoughts of taking power the old-fashioned Russian way — by revolution, and to dissuade them from that course.

Until last Sunday, the idea of revolution seemed remote to most Bush administration experts. Then, with upward of half a million Muscovites swarming the streets and calling for Mr. Gorbachev's resignation, the alarms went off. Soviet experts in the administration began thinking about the "R" word. The size

and discipline of that rally gave off the scent of revolution, of Soviet reformers demonstrating "street power" and "people power" like their successful soul brothers in Eastern Europe.

Reformers know that their chances of taking charge through elections and legislative means are very slim. They are not nearly as well organized nationwide as the Communist Party. The Moscow rally, however, may have carried off a winning revolution. They

strategy could be to overwhelm the hard-line forces by staging another mass demonstration in Moscow, letting it spontaneously overflow into government buildings and hoping that it would trigger uprisings in other republics.

That prospect does not trouble some administration officials who believe, with the Soviet reformers, that Mr. Gorbachev has permanently sold out to the hard-liners and that revolution may be the only way to eliminate both. But it certainly disturbs cooler heads like Mr. Bush and Brent Scowcroft, his national security adviser, who understand the risks and uncertainties of chaos in an empire stretching from Europe to China.

To stay their hand, potential revolutionaries must be shown another route to power. The U.S. role can only be one of cautious and distant counsel, helping all reformist parties to see their mutual interests and adversaries. The reformers simply refuse to grasp that Mr. Gorbachev, the leader who so heroically loosed the forces of freedom and change in Europe and in the Soviet Union, cannot now be dismissed as just an opportunistic dictator. They also simply ignore that the KGB, the military and the party are not monoliths, and that these groups still contain reform-minded modernizers. Sadder of all, the reformers simply fail to comprehend the need for coalition politics.

The challenge for Mr. Bush is to get these points across to the reformers and leaders of the republics before they are worn down by frustration with Mr. Gorbachev or are tempted to risk all in the streets. That is where Mr. Baker's meetings with the opposition leaders come in. He need not draw diagrams for them, but he can convey the thought that the reformers, the nationalists, the modernizers and Mr. Gorbachev all lose if they abandon the search for common ground.

The New York Times.

Westerners Should Be Rethinking This Fondness for Gorbachev

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — For those still scratching their heads about Mikhail Gorbachev, Sunday will be an interesting day. On Sunday Mr. Gorbachev asks the Soviet people, or those who will let him, whether they want to live in the sort of Soviet Union he wants to create. Their answer will help to decide whether the conservative counterattack over that Mr. Gorbachev has presided over for the past few months has won the day, or can still be halted by popular resistance. It should also throw some light on what G. K. Chesterton's Father Brown would call the Case of the Curious Creditors of Western politicians.

Britain's Prime Minister John Major went to Moscow last week and declared that he could still do business with Mr. Gorbachev, thus renewing the Margaret Thatcher seal of approval on the Soviet leader. France's government claims to believe that, despite the past few months' events, Mr. Gorbachev is still a reformer at heart. President George Bush hit his tongue and stayed dutifully polite when Mr. Gorbachev made his last-minute attempt to rescue Saddam Hussein last month. This is all very odd, because it flies in the face of the evidence.

The evidence is that, six years after coming to power, Mikhail Gorbachev has this year turned the clock back on much of what he had achieved since 1985. Consider the change sheet.

He has pretty well abandoned perestroika, the hope of reconstructing the Soviet economy along more rational lines. His new prime minister, Valentin Pavlov, has gone back to the old, doomed idea that more efficiency can somehow be coaxed out of the country's decrepit state-

owned industries. The infant private sector is being bulldozed. Free farming is not being allowed, because the money the government takes out of the economy by subsidies will largely be replaced by new money pumped in via wage and pension rises. No reconstruction in sight here.

Glasnost has suffered, too. Old-fashioned Communists have got a

The democratic world has to decide in 1991 whether or not it agrees with Gorbachev that the Soviet Union should be preserved in its present dimensions. The answer is pretty clearly no.

grip on television again, and on some of the newspapers that had started behaving like a free press. These papers that still present an alternative point of view are under various sorts of pressure. There is depressingly less scope for open debate in the Soviet Union now than there was a year ago.

All this reveals that the Communist Party has climbed down off the shelf to which Mr. Gorbachev was thought to have consigned it. The party, optimists had assumed, was now irrelevant. It isn't. It is on the counterattack in both the Soviet par-

liament and the parliament of the Russian Republic. And it still sits in the myriad local dogouts from which it resists any challenge to its power.

It would be wrong to say that things are back to where they were in 1985. The economy is worse than it was then, but political debate is by no means entirely impossible, and the yearning for independence that Mr. Gorbachev uncorked in many of the non-Russian republics will never be forced back into the bottle.

Yet the conservative counterattack has plainly undone much of the past few years' work. It is no comfort to be told by Edward Shevardnadze, the former foreign minister who resigned in despair, that Mr. Gorbachev is not really in control of the conservatives. What they are doing is bad, whether Mr. Gorbachev ordered it or merely condoned it.

So why do so many Western politicians go on beaming blandly at him? For two reasons — one of which is gradually becoming irrelevant. The other is wrong because it asks the wrong question.

The gradually fading reason is the interest of Western governments in ensuring that Mr. Gorbachev does what the West wants him to do in matters of foreign policy. It is fading because he will soon either have done, or manifestly declined to do, the chief pair of things that were wanted of him.

One was cooperation against Saddam Hussein. Mr. Gorbachev obliged, except for that strange last-minute wobble. Now that the war is over, the need for his cooperation is reduced to a few things like arms supplies to postwar Iraq, and it will soon be clear whether or not

he intends to stay helpful over that.

The other thing the West sought was his honest enforcement of the European disarmament treaty he signed last November. Here, too, his intentions should soon be made clear, not least by whether or not he agrees to stop trying to disguise three Soviet army divisions as part of the Soviet navy. If he complies, fine; if he does not, we know that his cooperation is over.

After that, there is not much more that Mr. Gorbachev can offer in foreign policy. He is not going to reinstate Eastern Europe. His influence in other parts of the world will be reduced by the continuing crisis within the Soviet Union. There will be no call to go on beaming politely at him irrespective of what he is doing or condoning at home.

Ah, cry the bezzers, but there is another reason. He may be imperfect, but the alternative is worse. If Mr. Gorbachev goes, the replacement will consist of people even more repressive and economically reactionary than he has been in the past few months.

This is an exaggeration. In fact, the coalition of party conservatives and army generals now allied with Mr. Gorbachev is almost certainly aware of the contradiction at its own core. The generals want above all, to repair the weaknesses that the Gulf war has exposed in the Soviet military machine. But they cannot do this without an efficient economy, which the party conservatives' addition to orthodox economics makes virtually impossible. The coalition has a crack in its middle, and it is less threatening because of it.

But in any case this argument for continued beaming is based on the

wrong question. The right question is not who follows Mr. Gorbachev but what follows him — what the shape and size of the future Soviet Union are to be.

The democratic world has to decide in 1991 whether or not it agrees with Mr. Gorbachev that the Soviet Union should be preserved in its present dimensions. The answer is pretty clearly no.

It is better for the people who want to live independent lives — the Balts, the Georgians, the Moldavians and the rest — that they be allowed to leave the union, provided that the economic loose ends of their going are suitably tied up. It is better for the Western world that the future Soviet Union should be smaller, and so militarily milder, than today's giant of a place.

And, clinching it, it is now almost certainly better even for the people of the big Slav republics that they should break away from the Kremlin's grip. The Soviet Communist Party wants to preserve the union because it justifies the party's existence. Ordinary Russians and Ukrainians and Byelorussians will be freer and richer if they get out from under the party.

This is why it is to be hoped that there are plenty of votes against Mr. Gorbachev on Sunday. He is unlikely to lose outright; the voice of authority still rings loud in the Soviet Union. But it will be good for Mr. Gorbachev to discover that a lot of people, all over the country, dislike what he has done in the past few months, and suspect what he intends to do next. And it will be good for Western politicians to begin to see what the true alternative to Mr. Gorbachev is.

International Herald Tribune.

Help Avert Another Gulf War by Lessening the Role of OPEC

By Elie Kedourie

NEW YORK — The Gulf war is hardly over and a rush has already begun to supply more and better arms to the Middle East. So long as there is a flood of petrodollars to pay for them, it is vain to think that an arms limitation regime or a unilateral agreement to control sales can succeed except in the very short run.

What is required is to cut — at the source — arms purchases by governments that are under no domestic restraint as to how they spend the enormous windfalls that come their way. The devastation of Kuwait and Iraq shows that they have to be saved from themselves, and their hapless subjects from them.

On a visit to Riyadh just before the land war began, Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney confessed astonishment at the size of the Iraqi military machine. It has, indeed, required the vast resources of a superpower to subdue and defeat it.

Iraq is a small, generally backward country. As the war showed, its military leadership is inept, its soldiers mediocre; its industrial and technological base is comparatively insignificant. Yet Iraq was able to build a large army with vast quantities of modern arms, including weapons of mass destruction.

Iraq's ability to engage in two destructive wars in a decade was due to one thing only, namely the prodigious profits that, in common with other states in OPEC, it extracted from oil customers after 1973. As a result, it enjoyed a steady and increasing revenue.

After war with Iran broke out in 1980, Iraq benefited from substantial financial help provided by other OPEC states, chiefly Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. This enabled it to cover the large military expenditures the war required, despite Iraq's destruction of the port of Basra, which interrupted Iraqi oil exports.

In one way or another it was only OPEC that made it possible for Iraq to build a military infrastructure — roads, communications, bunkers — and accumulate a vast arsenal.

OPEC is a market-rigging operation that at times has succeeded brilliantly and at others, particularly in the mid-1980s, has appeared to be failing. As we learn from Daniel Yergin's illuminating study "The Prize," cartels and market rigging have characterized the oil trade ever since its beginnings. There is, however, an essential difference between OPEC and the earlier players who had sought to control the market. They were private businesses. OPEC is an association of sovereign producers.

Businesses, even multinationals, must obey the laws of the countries in which they operate; their market strategies are ultimately subject to control by governments that may be obliged, if only intermittently, to protect consumers from exploitation. When oil traders are states, it is much harder to compel them to refrain from policies that inhibit free trade.

The OPEC coup of 1973 also meant that the oil business became politicized, involving a vast range of issues between states, most of which have nothing to do with the oil trade. Sovereign suppliers, apart from extracting an exorbitant price for their oil, obtained political and military advantages. Private businesses are not allowed to spend their profits on tanks, bombers and missiles.

The consequences of OPEC have been bad for both consumers and producers — arousing cupidities and creating a cycle of violence that has devastated Iraq, Kuwait and substantial parts of Iran. The economic, political and military damage is going to prove difficult to undo.

OPINION

When the Men Go Berserk, It's Time to Chop the Chief

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Try this. Slam a cushion with a baseball bat. Now do it 55 more times. Is your arm weary?

Three Los Angeles officers shared the labor of administering to their victim at least 56 blows with clubs, hard enough to cause bruising to fly from his teeth, fracturing his eye socket, smashing his cheek bone, causing a skull concussion and facial nerve damage and breaking a leg.

He also suffered burns from an electric stun gun and damage to internal organs. He will never fully recover, and he may have brain damage.

Daryl Gates, the Los Angeles police chief, says he is distressed. What distresses others is the fact that he is still chief. Apparently the principle of accountability, never strong in American government, has become attenuated to the point of disappearance.

Mr. Gates can be called the Eight Million Dollar Man. Just in the last year, that man has been awarded to victims of Los Angeles police misconduct. There will be two coronas in his lifetime. The man whose savage beating by police was recorded by a citizen with a video camera.

After almost committing homicide, but before they knew they had been filmed, Mr. Gates's officers compounded their criminality by filing a report filled with lies. They said the victim had been driving 115 miles per hour (185 kilometers per hour) in his Hyundai. The prosecutor says that car cannot go that fast. The officers wrote that they used force to stop the victim from fighting. Witnesses and the camera say that the victim was passive while being clubbed and stomped for two minutes by the three officers as 12 other officers watched.

So Mr. Gates "apologized." Sort of. "In spite of the fact that [the victim] is on parole and a convicted robber, I'd be glad to see him go home," he said.

"In spite of?" The police chief's ugly intonation is that a police mini-dictator is at least a little bit justified if the victim has a bad enough past.

Most police officers lead lives of heroic resistance to these weaknesses. Mr. Gates is illustrating an iron law operating throughout American government and business: When there is no penalty for failure, failure proliferates.

Mr. Gates once said that perhaps the reason several blacks had died after being subdued by police choke holds is that blacks are more vulnerable than "normal" people to such holds. (Twenty-seven people have died after such holds during Mr. Gates's 13-year tenure.) Mr. Gates may not be at his best when thinking and talking, but the problem is not that he is no Pericles. It is that

his department is demonstrably guilty of an intolerable level of abuse, much of it resulting from racism.

Mr. Gates sees no racial aspect to the videotaped beating. But when three white men club and stomp a black man while a dozen other white men watch, well, people will talk.

They did when Jamal Wilkes, who is black and a former star with the Lakers basketball team, was handcuffed because his auto registration was about to expire. Joe Morgan, who is black and a Hall of Fame second baseman, was thrown to the ground and handcuffed when he refused to look like a drug dealer. (Later the cops said "Oop!" and a court said: Pay Mr. Morgan \$540,000.)

The latest episode was recorded in the most appalling video of a racial incident since the 1965 police riot at Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama. How many beatings and other indignities are being suffered by Los Angeles citizens who are neither famous nor fortunate enough to have their experience of police misconduct videotaped? The burden now rests on the police department to disprove the assumption of 54 percent of all Los Angeles residents that blacks are particularly subjected to brutality.

Mr. Gates has long been a special pin-up of the kind of conservatives who cotton to primitivism — as in the thought that casual drug users should be shot. But he is a special problem for thoughtful conservatives who are having a hard enough time persuading the Congress to expand some police powers.

Many policemen present at the scene of that police crime should, at a minimum, be fired. Some, probably most, perhaps all, should go to jail. And what of Mr. Gates, who is paid (\$168,793, by the way) to produce a police force better than his Los Angeles department is?

Police work is frequently dangerous and even more often unpleasant. It can be dehumanizing and demoralizing — literally de-moralizing. It requires special strength of character to do this indispensable work right, day by day and night after night, without succumbing to callousness, disgust and rage.

Most police officers lead lives of heroic resistance to these weaknesses. Mr. Gates is illustrating an iron law operating throughout American government and business: When there is no penalty for failure, failure proliferates.

Washington Post Writers Group.



Saddam Hussein sits on a wall, Saddam Hussein refuses to fall ...

An Ancient Community, Fading Away

By Binn S. Thomas

KOCHI, Kerala — White-skinned Jews, some wrapped in native Indian saris, gossip and trade fluently in Malayalam, the local tongue. They are a living fragment of history superimposed on the tapestry of modern India, a nation steeped in the religious traditions of Hinduism and Islam.

The "white Jews" have deep roots in the state of Kerala, of which Kochi is the commercial hub. Some historians trace their origins to the first century and the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. The Paradesi Synagogue in the Jewish quarter here was built in 1568. A year earlier the quarter itself, known as Jew Town, was constructed on land given by a generous Hindu rajah.

In 1948 when Israel was founded. Thousands have since been attracted to the Jewish homeland. With only 25 members left, the white Jews of Kochi are on the brink of extinction. "Most are more than 60 years old and there has been no marriage here for a long time," said Jackie Cohen, caretaker of the Paradesi Synagogue. He is 67.

For more than a thousand years after Rabban's windfall, Jews flourished in

MEANWHILE

Kerala. People came from Spain, Germany, Iraq, Syria and Yemen. Some of the "white Jews" married local people, creating a new community of Malabar Jews. Some of these "black Jews" are still living in and around Kochi.

Not all the Jews from Kerala have liked what they found in Israel. Mr. Hallagan stayed for only six years before returning to Kochi in 1985. Although of Spanish descent, he said that he was too attached to the Asian way of life to make the transition back to a European life-style in Israel.

India has never persecuted Jews, says L. S. Hallagan, whose Spanish forebears arrived in Kochi from Syria in 1586. But Kerala's Jews have had their share of suffering at the hands of foreign invaders. In the early 16th century the Muslim Moors raided destruction on them, destroying their houses and synagogues. The survivors fled to Kochi, where they sought the protection of the rajah. Their respite was short-lived. When the Portuguese captured Kochi, they burned the newly built Jew Town.

The writer, an Indian free-lance journalist and former Malaysia bureau chief for Asiaweek magazine, contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Russia and Imperialism

Regarding the report "Cheney Predicts Growing Unrest in Soviet Union" (Feb. 8):

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney's remarks appear to echo those of other Bush cabinet members in support of the Soviet Russian colonial empire, as part of the "New World Order." These gentlemen suggest that only the present imperial clique can be trusted with the huge nuclear and conventional armament to maintain order in the crumbling empire — that is, to perpetuate the empire.

Young technocrats are not socialists but pragmatists who desire at least some of the luxuries that the ruling elite still enjoys. They do realize that they cannot all be sent to gulags without ruining the remnants of the economy.

The iron discipline of the armed forces has deteriorated to a level where the empire can trust only the political police units of the KGB.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

live in peace among their neighbors as equals on the bumpy road to democracy. VIKTOR SHOLOKHOV, Parsippany, New Jersey.

With Peace, Tempered Joy

As Americans living in Italy, our joy at the end of the shooting in the Gulf is tempered by a deep uneasiness that stems from:

- Manipulation of public opinion, with military censorship and sanitized television images allowing an unprecedented war frenzy to be whipped up in the United States.
- Intolerance of dissent, ranging from the expulsion of anti-war speakers from American talk shows to the Italian president's attempts to fire pacifist judges.
- Hypocrisy, with the United States waving the banner of the United Nations, which it has scoffed at for years (ignoring UN and World Court condemnations for funding the Contras, for

mining Nicaraguan waters, for invading Panama and Grenada).

• Racism, with demonization of the Iraqis and, often, of Arabs in general.

• Preference of guns over negotiations for settling international disputes.

We hope that these are not destined to form the basis of President Bush's "New World Order."

SUSAN LEVENSTEIN and 27 others, Rome.

Language Barrier

Regarding "A Refugee Wins Round in Court in Hong Kong" (Feb. 19):

It is indeed tragic that a man's life and fortune are in the balance because of a Hong Kong immigration officer's erroneous and presumptuous claim to knowledge of the Vietnamese language. [The officer had erroneously written that the man had once worked in a state-owned factory; this "fact" ran counter to his claim that he had been persecuted

by the Vietnamese government.] Such a linguistic and cultural deficiency on the officer's part shows that the immigration department's employee selection process leaves much to be desired.

LORETO A. AGCAOILI, Quezon City, Philippines.

No Hope for Rushdie

Regarding "Iran Reaffirms Rushdie Death Edict" (World Brief, Feb. 15):

Salman Rushdie will need equanimity and courage to survive this nightmare. His is almost certainly a hopeless case. No Iranian leader could rescind the edict without inviting the wrath and fury of the fundamentalists. They are all too happy to keep the Rushdie affair raging, to symbolize their "struggle" against "Western values" and "Western imperialism," all in the name of God and under the garb of religion.

KAILASH JAJODIA, Baroda, India.

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Rovaniemi, March 14, 1991 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

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Indian Parliament Dissolved, Paving Way for Elections

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The president of India dissolved Parliament on Wednesday, a week after the resignation of Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar. A national election is expected to be held in May, on a date to be fixed by the Election Commission.

The vote will be a critical one for India, and even more so for the Congress (I) Party of Rajiv Gandhi, which has tried to avoid an election by a variety of ploys since the fall of the government of Vishwanath Pratap Singh in November. Mr. Gandhi's political stock has never been lower.

On Tuesday, L.K. Advani, leader of the conservative Bharatiya Janata Party and the parliamentary opposition to the Shekhar government, called the Congress Party a threat to democracy.

"By nature, by temperament, by inclination and by proclivity, the Congress (I) is the biggest destabilizing force in Indian polity," he said.

For four months, until Mr. Shekhar surprised Mr. Gandhi with an abrupt resignation, the Congress Party has supported an administration with no electoral mandate and barely a tenth of the seats in the lower house of Parliament.

But in his short term in office, Mr. Shekhar had been gaining the support of the press and many intellectuals who had greeted his accession to power with scorn, if not contempt.

As Mr. Shekhar's stature grew, he became a greater threat to Mr. Gandhi, who had apparently intended to keep him in power only as long as it took the hickering Congress Party to unify and strengthen itself.

It was soon clear, however, that Mr. Shekhar, a professorial socialist, intended to act in an independent and pragmatic manner, accepting help from the International Monetary Fund — unacceptable to many Indian nationalists — and agreeing to allow U.S. military transport planes to refuel in India during the Gulf war. The refueling was one of the issues on which Mr. Gandhi, taking a line more sympathetic to Iraq, had confronted Mr. Shekhar, forcing him to back down.

When Congress legislators made a major issue of the stationing of two state policemen from neighboring Haryana outside Mr. Gandhi's house in addition to the usual huge complement of national security officials, Mr. Shekhar quit in annoyance, calling Mr. Gandhi "childish."

Congress will be facing a range of political challenges in this election, from the disciplined Bharatiya Janata Party on the right to a deepening alliance between Mr. Singh's Janata Dal and the Communists and other parties of the left.

Since its defeat in the election of November 1989 that brought Mr. Singh to power in a coalition National Front, the Congress Party has suffered infighting and charges from state branches and leaders that too much power was in the hands of Mr. Gandhi and a close circle of advisers without political experience.

In a recent interview in Bombay, Sharad Pawar, the chief minister of Maharashtra state and a Congress Party leader who has been sidelined, said that the party could not be run successfully by one man.

"We have to have a team," he said, soon after surviving an attempt by some of Mr. Gandhi's colleagues to force him out of office.

Before adjourning this week, both houses of Parliament passed continuing resolutions allowing for the federal budget to operate for three months after the end of the fiscal year on March 31.

Parliament also passed constitutional amendments extending central government rule and the suspension of political rights in the states of Assam and Punjab, where separatist movements are growing in strength.

14 Allied Bodies Flown to Riyadh

The Associated Press

RIYADH — A Red Cross aircraft with the remains of 14 allied soldiers killed in the war arrived in Saudi Arabia from Baghdad on Wednesday, the U.S. military command said.

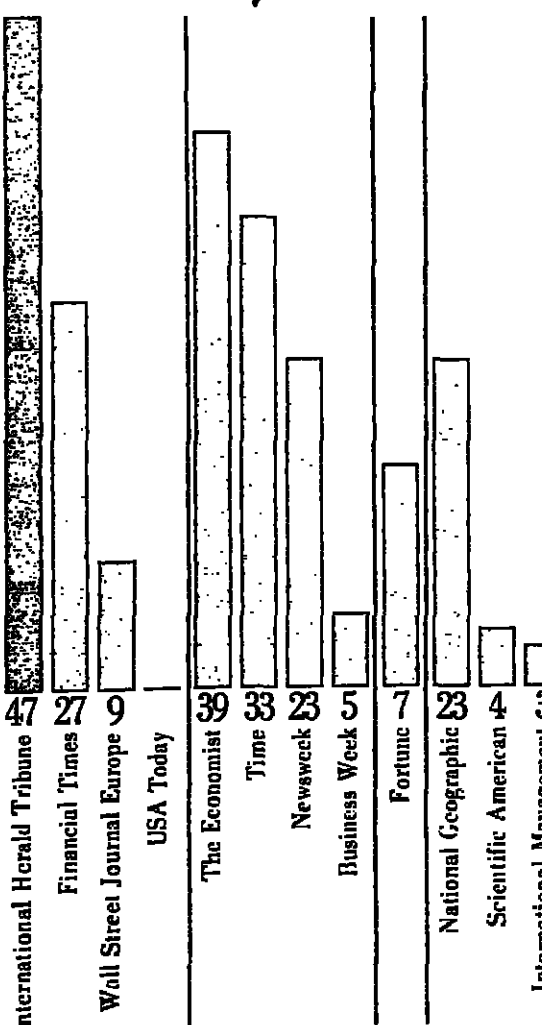
It said that the bodies, in stainless steel military shipping cases, were taken to a U.S. Army mortuary in Dhahran, where identification procedures would be carried out.

Officials in Washington had said that one of the bodies was reported to be that of a U.S. Navy pilot shot down over Iraq, and five others were British. U.S. officials in Riyadh said that following identification, the bodies would be turned over to representatives of the appropriate governments.

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* Source: Who's Who in Europe Survey 1990

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune



A Palestinian being greeted by his mother in Sidon, Lebanon, after being freed from a Syrian prison.

Syria Frees Hundreds in Bid to PLO

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — In a move to soften its hard-line stance, Syria has released hundreds of Palestinian followers of Yasser Arafat, whose spokesman here said Wednesday that he saw a chance for ending an eight-year rift between the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Damascus.

This positive initiative will help ease the strain between us and our brothers in Syria," said Zaid Wehbeh, who speaks for Mr. Arafat's 6,000 loyalists entrenched in Lebanon.

Mr. Wehbeh made his statement as his guerrillas in the port city of Sidon, 40 kilometers (25 miles)

south of here, fired their AK-47 assault rifles into the air to greet 300 of the freed detainees who arrived there. They were half the number of prisoners who were released by the Syrians on Tuesday. The rest went back to camps in Beirut, eastern Lebanon and the northern part of Tripoli.

A Syrian government source said more Palestinians would be allowed to leave detention camps in the next few days. PLO officials here say that 2,000 to 3,000 Palestinians loyal to Mr. Arafat, the PLO chairman, were rounded up from 1983 to 1987.

Some were arrested in Syria after the split between Mr. Arafat and

President Hafez Assad of Syria eight years ago. Others were arrested in Beirut during clashes in and around Palestinian camps between PLO fighters and militias of the pro-Syrian Lebanese Muslim Shiite movement, Amal. The capital and 65 percent of the rest of Lebanese territory are virtually under the control of Syrian troops.

Syria expelled Mr. Arafat and his closest aides from Damascus in 1983 after they had accused Mr. Assad of helping dissident factions break away from the PLO.

Subsequent contacts to heal the rift, including a visit to the Syrian capital by Mr. Arafat in 1987, failed.

DIPLOMACY: Talks May Signal a Breakthrough

(Continued from page 1)

for a U.S. role in Europe in order to help head off domestic calls for cutting overseas commitments.

Both leaders will have to surmount obstacles that have grown steadily higher in recent months. Obscured by drama in the Gulf, rival blueprints for Europe's future security arrangements have developed rapidly on both sides of the Atlantic.

Reacting to EC moves to stake out larger military ambitions of its own, possibly as a "European pillar" in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the United States is insisting more fiercely than ever on a European endorsement of NATO.

The debate focuses on the future role of the Western European Union, whose members — nine European members of NATO — want it to become the nucleus of more defense cooperation. French officials have portrayed the Western European Union as a stepping stone to European unity with the United States in the Atlantic alliance.

Among governments in the union, a European official said

Wednesday, there is a consensus that the European allies should form a "rapid reaction" force to intervene in Eastern Europe or in the Third World. But Britain, the Netherlands and Denmark have resisted French-inspired calls for this force — and the Western European Union as a whole — to be separate from NATO.

Mr. Bush also will meet the Prime Minister John Major of Britain on Thursday in the Bahamas. The Bush administration has adamantly opposed any military cooperation under Western European Union auspices that excludes the United States.

Views in Washington appear to have hardened, partly as a result of U.S. frustration in recent trade talks, where EC governments had trouble deciding on a common policy and then adjusting their stance during the negotiating process.

Security, a U.S. official said, "has got to be seen as a permanent, higher order of concern between us and the Europeans — or else it is not going to work."

As a result, the official said, the Bush administration is stressing three conditions that EC leaders should respect in seeking closer political unity. They are:

• If European allies consult each other on security issues, the decisions must be left to the full 16-member NATO alliance.

• NATO must keep its integrated military command, and any other defense arrangements should be complementary, not parallel.

• There can be no exclusion of allies, such as Turkey and Norway, which are members of NATO but not of the Western European Union or the EC.

Temper rose over these issues last month when European governments, led by France and Germany, tried to push through plans for Western European Union military cooperation eventually to be handed over to EC leaders.

A letter of rebuke was sent to European governments from Reginald Bartholomew, a U.S. undersecretary of state. European are only subsidized partially, officials said, after assurances came from Washington that Mr. Bartholomew's wording had not been cleared by the White House.

Mr. Arafat said that serious talks were being released by the first secretary of state. European are only subsidized partially, officials said, after assurances came from Washington that Mr. Bartholomew's wording had not been cleared by the White House.

FIRES: Ecological Disaster May Be Costlier Than War

(Continued from page 1)

times over the past week, and even then it appeared pale and faint.

When the winds blow from the south, where most of the oil wells on fire can be found, the city becomes almost totally dark. Most of the time it seems that dusk begins in the morning and lasts until midnight.

Some experts say breathing the air in Kuwait now is the equivalent of smoking five packs of cigarettes a day.

"We estimate that between 4.5 to five million barrels a day are burning from about 500 wells set on fire," said Ahmad Murad, senior executive of the Kuwait Oil Company, on Wednesday in an interview at the Ahmad headquarters of the company.

"The amount of smoke being emitted is tremendous," he said. "Usually in the oil industry we consider one burning oil well to be an emergency for which we can bypass all normal procedures. So, this is not an emergency. This is an ongoing catastrophe. We can only classify it as a catastrophe. We hope that those who did that will be considered war criminals."

At the Hadi Hospital in the Jabirya neighborhood, health officials reported that many elderly residents and younger children were being brought in with respiratory problems to which the health officials can find no solution.

The government, which is barely coping with putting the country's most basic needs like electricity and water, back into place, seems

unable to do anything about the pollution. It does not even possess enough instruments to measure the pollution. Meanwhile, the toxic fumes are falling back on the ground, permeating underground water reserves.

Mr. Arafat said that serious talks were being released by the first secretary of state. European are only subsidized partially, officials said, after assurances came from Washington that Mr. Bartholomew's wording had not been cleared by the White House.

"We think that the damage to the water table is already happening," he said.

Dr. Sami Yacoub, an expert with Kuwait's Center for Scientific Research, has recommended that industrial wastes be worn to avoid inhaling the low air that is visibly polluted.

Jimmy McPartland Dies, a Leader in Chicago-Style Jazz

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Jimmy McPartland, 83, the cornet player and prime architect of the exuberant Chicago-style jazz, died of lung cancer Wednesday at his suburban New York home.

Mr. McPartland was the leader of a group of high school musicians known as the Austin High Gang on the West Side of Chicago, his birthplace. At the age of 17, he was invited to replace Bix Beiderbecke in the Wolverines, a Chicago band influenced by the New Orleans

Rhythm Kings. One of Mr. McPartland's acclaimed recordings in the 1930s "Shades of Bix."

Mr. McPartland achieved considerable fame with Ben Pollack's band in the late 1920s and recorded with the Austin High Gang — his brother, Rich, Bud Freeman, Jim Lanigan, Frank Teschemacher, Dave Tough and Dave North.

In World War II, he turned down being an entertainer and enlisted. He met the English pianist Marian Turner, who was playing for USO camp shows, in Belgium.

They married in 1945. They formed a quartet and later he helped her form a trio. The McPartlands divorced in 1970.

LeRoy Collins, 81, Ex-Florida Governor

New York Times Service

LeRoy Collins, 81, who was governor of Florida from 1955 to 1961 and one of the early New South politicians who sought to promote racial justice in the region, died of cancer Tuesday in Tallahassee.

At the height of the civil rights movement in the 1960s, Mr. Collins took widely unpopular positions, urging Floridians to accept integration of the state's public institutions and promoting equal treatment of blacks by commercial and other interests. "I realized that we had to change," he said later.

Other deaths:

Thoshebone Amosomothene, 67, the Luo Buddhist leader, Sunday in Vientiane, the press agency KPL reported Wednesday. He was president of the Luo Buddhist Fellowship and a monk for 48 years.

Al Kink, 75, a tenor saxophonist who worked with the Benny Goodman, Glenn Miller, Bob Haggart and the Sauter-Finegan Orchestras, of lung cancer Thursday in Bradenton, Florida.

BAKER: Talks With Assad

(Continued from page 1)

creating a vacuum in that part of the world."

Mr. Bush also warned Iraq's neighbor, Iran, "that grabbing territory would be counterproductive, and I can take this opportunity to suggest that that would be the worst thing they could do."

He added that he had no indication that Iran had any such plans. Mr. Bush's trip will also include meetings in the Caribbean with the leaders of France and Britain on the postwar Middle East.

After meeting with Mr. Mulroney, Mr. Bush said he was hopeful that "the climate is now better than it's been in a long time for making progress."

"It is my view that we ought to move forward," he said.

He said he had not seen "anything pessimistic" coming out of the reports from the Middle East, where Mr. Baker has been meeting with Arab and Israeli leaders.

In remarks at the acid rain treaty signing, Mr. Bush thanked Mr. Mulroney and the Canadian people for their role in liberating Kuwait and "for standing in partnership for the principles that give justice real meaning in the world."

IRAQ: Truce at Risk

(Continued from page 1)

parts of the city, the spokesman added, but the rebels have been slowed by reports that government troops have taken thousands of Kurdish civilians hostage.

According to Tehran radio, anti-government demonstrators battled security forces in Baghdad streets Wednesday afternoon, causing several deaths.

In Washington on Wednesday, a State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said the unrest in Baghdad probably occurred in Shiite neighborhoods in the eastern portion of the city, but he did not give specific details.

"The situation inside Iraq remains very fluid," Mr. Boucher said, adding, "It's difficult to give a clear picture of the overall situation there today."

The Iraqi government newspaper Al Jumhuriya, referring directly to the uprising that began two weeks ago, said "traitors" engaged in rebellion were doomed to failure. It Shiite neighborhoods in the eastern portion of the city, but he did not give specific details.

It warned that "Iraq is not an easy prey for the masters of evil and ambition."

The Iraqi Defense Ministry newspaper Al Qadisiyah said Iraq was facing "the gravest conspiracy in its contemporary history."

U.S. and allied forces occupy about one-sixth of Iraq's total area behind defensive lines that run from swampy land just north of Kuwait to the town of Samawah near the Euphrates River, and then southwest to the border with Saudi Arabia.

The allied commander, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, has said that coalition forces will pull back to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia only after a cease-fire document has been negotiated and signed.

That document would incorporate United Nations demands that Iraq rescind its annexation of Kuwait, accept in principle its obligation to pay war reparations, release all Kuwaiti and other third-country detainees, and return all Kuwaiti property looted during the seven-month occupation of the emirate. It would also formalize military agreements on the identification of mines and chemical weapons stores in Kuwait and southern Iraq.

Talks toward a formal agreement are expected to begin soon at the United Nations. Diplomats said several sticky issues and delays caused by the rebellion in Iraq could slow the process by weeks.

The problems included how to make off Iraq's disputed border with Kuwait, behind which allied forces would withdraw eventually; how to adjudicate Iraqi war reparations; how to account for and return Kuwaiti property stolen by Iraq; and how to guarantee that all Kuwaiti civilians taken hostage by Iraqi troops actually are returned home.

The Kuwaiti detainees present a particularly difficult problem, diplomats said, because no one in Kuwait is certain how many civilians were taken away or how many of those reported missing by Kuwaiti families were killed and buried by Iraq's occupation army. Iraq released more than 1,000 Kuwaiti hostages Thursday, but fewer than 200 have been released since then.

The Red Cross has attributed the delay to disruptions in political decision-making and transportation caused by the rebellion in Iraq.

A Red Cross official in Riyadh said Wednesday that efforts to repatriate several hundred of the more than 60,000 Iraqi prisoners of war held in Saudi Arabia had been delayed for a third consecutive day because Iraq was unable to provide the prisoners with safe overland transport from a border post in Saudi Arabia.

Exploding Mine Injures 8 French Troops in Iraq

The Associated Press

PARIS — An exploding anti-personnel mine wounded eight French soldiers as they were performing physical fitness exercises in the desert of southern Iraq, the Defense Ministry said.

The explosion Tuesday near As Salamin caused serious injuries to three of the soldiers but their lives were not in danger, the ministry said.

Asia Aims to Clarify Japan Security Role

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — In an effort to overcome mistrust of Japan in Asia, Japanese and other Asian officials should meet to clarify Tokyo's future participation in regional security, the foreign minister of Singapore suggested Wednesday.

Asia "must come to grips with what Japan should do for international security," said the official, Wong Kim Seng. He spoke at the opening of a conference on the changing role of the United Nations in conflict resolution and peacekeeping.

Mr. Wong said that many Asians were afraid that American criticism of Tokyo for not doing enough to support the U.S.-led coalition in the Gulf war "will push Japan to become once again an independent military power."

In response, Hisashi Owada, Japan's deputy minister for foreign affairs, said that Japan was still debating the part it should play in UN peacekeeping operations.

But he also said it would be useful for Japan and its Asian neighbors "to have an informal dialogue to create better understanding about each other's position."

Japanese diplomats said that such a dialogue had already begun on a bilateral level through diplomatic channels. This should continue for some time before any multilateral meeting is held, the diplomats added.

Mr. Wong said that a full discussion would ensure that no misunderstanding developed between Japan and other Asian nations. Japan undertook greater global responsibilities and peacekeeping roles under UN auspices.

A former Japanese finance minister, Michio Watanabe, said Wednesday in Tokyo that he had recently gained tacit approval from Japanese leaders for Japan to commit military personnel to future UN peacekeeping operations, Reuters reported.

Only China expressed reservations, he said after a tour of the region.

Mr. Watanabe heads one of the biggest factions in the governing Liberal Democratic Party and is a leading candidate to succeed Tokei Kaku as prime minister when his term expires in October.

But he also said it would be useful for Japan and its Asian neighbors "to have an informal dialogue to create better understanding about each other's position."

Japanese historians say Mr. Roosevelt wanted an attack to jolt the American people out of their isolationist mood. That view is not limited to Japan, however.

Similarly, some analysts here say Mr. Bush deliberately tricked Iraq into invading Kuwait. As evidence, the scholars here cite the meeting last July in Baghdad where the U.S. ambassador to Iraq responded neutrally to President Saddam Hussein's threats against Kuwait.

"The Gulf war was a trap set by Americans to crush Iraq," wrote a Waseda University professor, Sakaji Yoshimura. "The U.S. understood Iraq so well that it was able to prod Iraq into war."

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Some Japanese analysts here have been so impressed by George Bush's management of the crisis in the Gulf that they are comparing Mr. Bush to the president who directed America's victory over Japan — Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In fact, the Gulf war has revived the fairly popular historical theory here that Mr. Roosevelt lured Japan into World War II. This thesis holds that Mr. Roosevelt belligerently cut off Japan's access to oil and scrap steel and that in any case he simply could not have been surprised by Japan's 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor.

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"The Gulf war was a trap set by Americans to crush Iraq," wrote a Waseda University professor, Sakaji Yoshimura. "The U.S. understood Iraq so well that it was able to prod Iraq into war."

Japan seems equally confused about how to deal with the peace. Stung by the angry response to its limited role in the Gulf — Tokyo offered oral support and a large cash contribution, but sent no personnel — the Japanese government is actively looking for ways in which it can have a say in global politics.

"Post-Gulf" is the catch phrase for such plans, and nearly every politician and pundit seems to have a proposal.

Few of the plans call for Japan to take a larger military role. Instead, the government — with much kibitzing from opposition parties and private analysts — is looking for ways that Japan can use its economic clout to spread its pacifist principles.

One suggestion is that Japan should settle in as a junior partner in the U.S.-led Western alliance, leaving political and military leadership to the United States and finding other tasks for Japan.

"If America is going to be the world's policeman, maybe Japan can become the world's social worker," said Eiji Sawa, a former government official who is now a private consultant. He cites statistics showing that Japan is already the largest donor of foreign aid.

Another idea, apparently supported by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, would have Japan use its \$9 billion foreign aid budget to spread its brand of pacifism elsewhere. The proposal calls for a ban on Japanese foreign aid to any country that exports weapons.

Initially, that change would hurt China the most. Beijing, which exports Silkroad missiles and other weapons, gets about 60 percent of its foreign assistance from Japan.

But the change could also block Japanese plans to increase aid to

the Soviet Union and East European countries.

A proposal that would probably be much more controversial among the Japanese electorate suggests that Japan send personnel to join United Nations peacekeeping operations. The governing Liberal Democratic Party seems inclined to push for legislation that would authorize participation in such units.

Any plan to send Japanese uniformed personnel overseas would face fiery opposition from people who think the idea runs counter to Japan's constitution, which renounces the use of military force except for defense. Many here view that clause as a ban on sending troops overseas for any purpose.

To deal with that objection, the Liberal Democratic Party reportedly is considering the formation of a special peacekeeping force, separate from the military, to participate in UN peacekeeping efforts.

Japanese Fulfill Gulf Aid Pledge

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan transferred the equivalent of \$8.6 billion to its Gulf Peace Fund on Wednesday, fulfilling its pledge of aid for the U.S.-led Gulf force.

A government spokesman made no mention of the fact that the year-based donation fell short of the \$9 billion Japan pledged after the start of the war in January.

Japan calculated its \$9-billion contribution based on the 130-yen rate for the dollar Feb. 28, when parliament's lower house approved a supplementary budget to finance the pledge. The upper house passed the aid bill last week, paving the way for Japan to deliver.

FARES: Some Airlines Cut Prices

(Continued from page 1)

would be \$598 round-trip in spring and \$698 in the summer. Similar discounts would be available for travel to Japan, Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand.

The airline said the changes would go into effect in two phases. First, short-term fare specials would begin immediately and run through the spring and summer, normally the busiest travel period and the one in which fares are the highest.

A long-term domestic fare restructuring would become effective April 9, American said.

The airline said it would offer a one-way business fare that features a 20-percent discount off regular coach prices for business travelers who book three days in advance.

At the end of the purchase period for the fare specials on April 9, American said, it would restructure its advance-purchase excursion fares into three categories, including a 30-day advance-purchase fare that would lower most fares from the previous lowest levels. Seven and 14 day advance-purchase fares would still be available.

American said tickets for spring and summer travel were on sale now through April 8 for travel through Sept. 30. The nonrefund-

able tickets require a seven-day advance purchase and a Saturday night stay.

American said its initiative would lower advance-purchase fares worldwide in the short term and bring some "common sense" to fare structures in the long term.

Mr. Hotard said long-term plans included reviving the 30-day advance purchase program which most airlines have discontinued.

The spring and summer promotion will be valid until April 8 for travel through Sept. 30. The tickets will not be refundable and must be purchased at least seven days in advance and include a Saturday night stay.

1992

The World's Rendezvous With Europe

Information Technology

Twenty-Second in a Series

The Computer Industry / Strategic Restructuring

EC Pins Hopes on Second Generation

"It's time to move to a second generation of IT policy in Europe," declares Filippo Maria Pandolfi, EC Commission vice president in charge of technology policy, but the restructuring needed to improve the current situation will require considerable efforts by all concerned.

It is a case of the optimists versus the pessimists in evaluating the European information technology (IT) industry in 1991. The pessimists have a lot to be distressed about. Europe's share of the world electronics market shrank to 23 percent in the 1980s from

Of the world's top 10 producers of computer hardware, five are American and only the eighth-ranked Siemens Nixdorf is European. IBM surpasses all four of Europe's top computer manufacturers put together. These four — Siemens, Bull, Olivetti and Philips — dedicate 50 percent and 20 percent less per year to R&D efforts than their U.S. and Japanese competitors, respectively.

The appetizing \$250-billion European IT market seems to be sliced up more and more among American and — increasingly — Japanese giants. European companies are now being called upon to respond, thanks to the combination of downsizing and a maturing market.

Roberto Masiero, president of IDC Europe, a market research company, explains that computer manufacturers are subject to the same rules that govern any other industrial product. As the market matures, economies of scale are increasingly important; prices drop as competition increases. Only the market leaders survive. According to Mr. Masiero, of the European companies, only Siemens could be called a market leader in any appreciable niche.

The recent showings of once-star performers like Olivetti, Bull and Philips, even on their own turf, is testimony to this process. Olivetti's pretax profits in the first half of 1990 fell 40 percent from the previous period. Growth in sales of its personal computers fell from 24 percent to 4 percent from the first to the third quarters.

Meanwhile, Bull announced a reduction in its work force of 7,500 jobs in the wake of a record \$375-million loss in the first half of 1990. It is not expected to turn the corner before 1992.

The Dutch-based electronics giant Philips has announced cuts of up to

55,000 jobs from its 285,000-strong work force and posted a loss of \$2.4 billion in 1990. Last September, it halted production of SRAM chips, a move that compelled its partial withdrawal from the Joint European Submicron Silicon Initiative (JESSI).

Last summer, ICL, Europe's most profitable computer company, was acquired by Fujitsu of Japan. Protectionist sentiments immediately surfaced, and ICL's continuing involvement in European technology programs like ESPRIMO, EUREKA and RACE was questioned. An ICL spokesman in London affirms: "We are extensively involved in these programs and see no reason not to continue. Our headquarters are here, our manufacturing and research facilities are in the United Kingdom, and we are European."

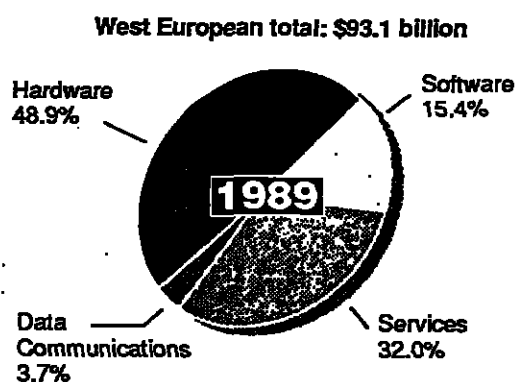
The ICL acquisition catapulted Fujitsu to second place in world computer rankings and gave it a solid base from which to enter the single market as an insider. Although, as ICL maintains, other European companies have relationships with the Japanese (including Bull and Siemens with Fujitsu), no other major player has 80 percent of its equity held by a Japanese firm.

Recession has dampened growth in two of the world's most important IT markets, the United States and Britain, and affected all the others. But the recession will not continue indefinitely, and the process of restructuring is already under way. Siemens merged with Nixdorf last summer. Bull has reworked its corporate mission to emphasize software and services rather than production of hardware. Olivetti's 1989 restructuring was intended to reflect the same orientation. All are seeking alliances, joint ventures and

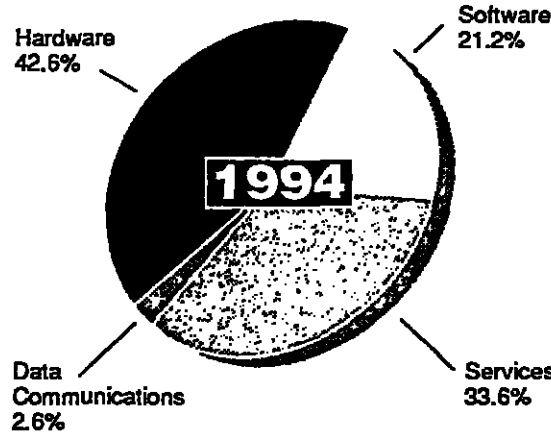
Continued on Page 9

CONTINENTAL COMPETITION

With software and services leading the way, Western Europe's information technology market is expected to grow by 68 percent between 1989 and 1994, as compared to global IT growth of 73 percent, from \$272.5 billion to \$472.6 billion.



West European total: \$156.6 billion



Source: International Data Corp.

Interview / Hans-Dieter Wiedig, President, Siemens Nixdorf

Open Systems Mean New Market Stakes

Hans-Dieter Wiedig, president and chief executive officer of Siemens Nixdorf, Europe's largest computer company, discussed the outlook for his industry in an interview with Axel Krause, corporate editor of the International Herald Tribune. Following are excerpts from the interview:

American exports to Europe are booming because of the low dollar. How is the information technology industry in Europe being affected?

It is a difficult market now in the States. Growth rates are very low there, so it is only natural that American IT companies are coming to Europe, and in almost every industry. As a result, competition right now is very stiff in Germany and in Europe.

What products are most sensitive?

It is a matter of pricing and the reductions being offered. Prices are coming down. IBM [in mainframes] has cut a lot. Our main competitors are the all-rounders, the full-line systems vendors such as IBM, DEC, Unisys.

And when the dollar strengthens? The situation will change again. If the market in the United States becomes stronger, the situation will become easier in other markets.

Virtually all European IT and computer companies are reporting losses. However, analysts say Europe may be down, but not out. What is your assessment?

Our situation is becoming increasingly like that in other capital-goods industries. Data-processing systems

are becoming a capital investment for the customer, which means that they too are subjected to ups and downs in the economy. This explains the current upheaval. Computer companies have had much of their expansion in times of high growth rates, while in the lower and medium range of data processing, the so-called open systems have grown in importance.

Are the rules of marketing different? Yes, compared to mainframe systems. In this field you need a bigger market share to cover the costs of development and to reach the break-even point. On the other hand, open systems represent a changing situation, and there is a danger of missing

Continued on Page 12

The International Herald Tribune is honored to welcome these world-renowned companies as sponsors of its 1992 series.

ALCATEL

WestLB

The Westdeutsche Landesbank



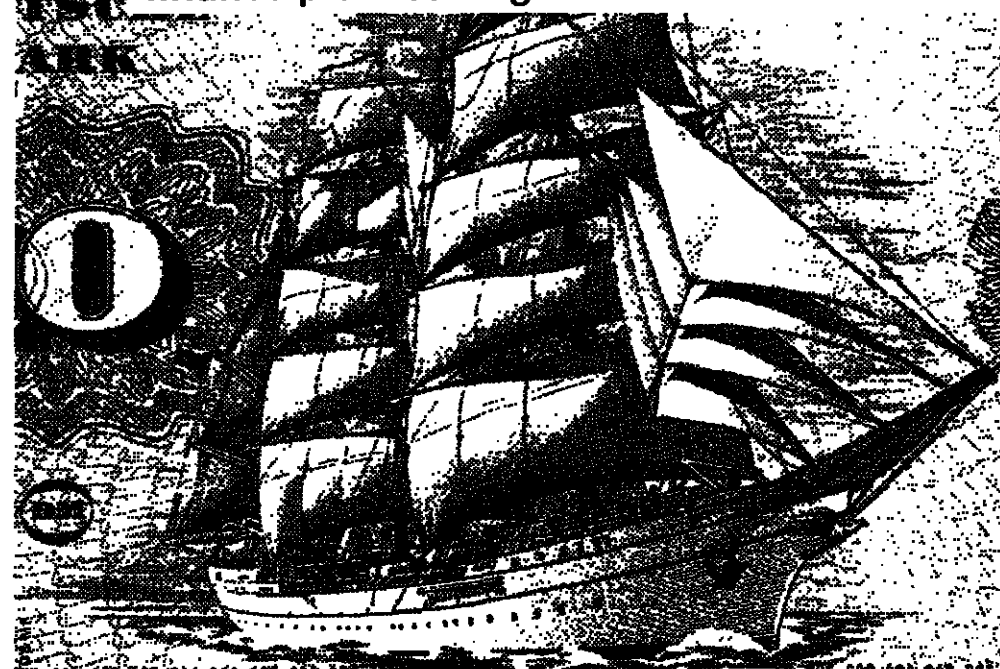
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In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

Herald Tribune

Published by The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Carved ivory toggle (netsuke) used for securing a pouch or other small item to a sash. 1850-1900. Length 4.5cm. Gallery of Japanese Art, Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

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In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

1992 The World's Rendezvous With Europe

Information Technology

Recent improvements in the features of laptop computers have resulted in machines that can almost match standard desktop systems. The laptops are catching on quickly in Europe, as American and Japanese manufacturers compete for domination of this expanding market.

With their weight now down to about seven pounds (three kilograms), the "notebook" laptops have become truly portable, with little sacrifice of quality. Computing power and graphic ability have been maintained, screens are readable, keyboards are

Olivetti has now thrown its hat into the ring

comfortable and expansion options are offered that can allow the laptop to function as a desktop unit.

Companies have also made progress in dealing with one of the main drawbacks of laptops: batteries that run down rapidly. Improvements here include power management systems that shut down components when they are not in use, thus extending battery life.

Laptops are popular with business executives on the run, but they are also being used more by rank-and-file employees. Pharmaceutical sales representatives, for instance, can keep their offerings stored in a laptop memory instead of carrying around an enormous catalogue. Graphic representations of hardware can be called up on the laptop screen for customers.

Portable Computers / Battle for Turf

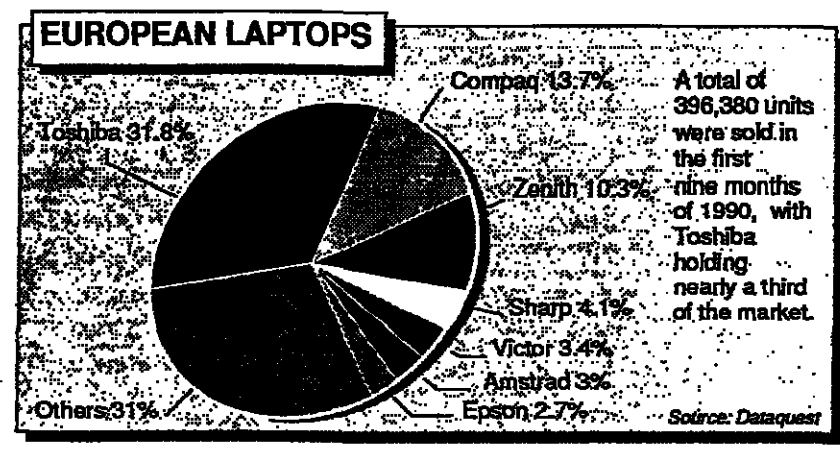
Competition Heats Up in Growing Laptop Market

Price is one of the less attractive features of the new laptops. They can range from \$4,000 to \$7,000 for the latest models, and close to \$1,500 for expansion additions. Also, battery-powered models are not yet available with color, which means that a user is unable to take full advantage of some of the most versatile software.

While companies have produced color flat-panel screens for portable plug-in models, these still require too much power to make them practical for a battery-operated laptop system. "When they first designed them, they weren't worrying about power consumption, just if they worked," says Jeff Greenberg, a senior brand manager with Toshiba America Information Systems in Irvine, California. "When we've got that straightened out, we'll move on to color for battery-operated laptops."

Technological advances have already allowed the production of laptop models that are smaller than the notebook, but the potential here appears limited. At some point, the keyboard becomes too small for all but the very nimble, and screen quality cannot make up for users' eyesight limitations.

More likely to be seen in the years to come are pen-based systems, which allow the user to write on a laptop



screen and enter that material into the computer's memory. Lorie Strong, director for product marketing at Compaq, says these systems will, among other things, allow users to take notes at meetings where the click-clack of a keyboard would be disruptive.

In Europe, demand is highest in France, Germany and Britain, although companies are finding Spain, Italy and the Scandinavian countries to be rapidly expanding markets. Toshiba continues to dominate the laptop scene, with Compaq and Zenith running a respectable second and

third, according to Dataquest, the market research company. Several other companies — Sharp, Victor and Amstrad — hold down a few percentage points in market share, but almost a third of the sales are made by firms with a truly minuscule individual presence.

In February, Olivetti threw its hat into the ring by announcing a new line of laptop and notebook computers. It chose Berlin as the site of this announcement in order to emphasize the pan-European scale of this venture.

This area is a tempting target for the market leaders. But a look at the projections for sales in the laptop area makes it clear why there are so many also-rans and new companies entering the race.

The London office of International Data Corp., which specializes in information technology, projects that sales of all portables will rise to 2.1 million annually by 1995, compared with 650,000 in 1990. By 1995, notebook-style systems, which now make up only a third of sales, will constitute the vast majority of portables sold, IDC predicts.

"The competition is still increasing," agrees Gian Carlo Bisone, Compaq's vice president for Europe. "This sector is experiencing the highest growth rate."

Mr. Bisone says the key to success in the laptop market is the distribution network, which is now dominated by Toshiba and Compaq. Dealers can only carry two or three complete lines of products, so it is very difficult for a new company to break in.

Compaq's aggressive introduction of new technology has made it a strong rival for Toshiba. While the Japanese company has shown impressive staying power, it lost market share in 1990. Toshiba cut prices in

Europe last year to maintain its appeal, as did Compaq.

Zenith Data Systems, which was recently taken over by Groupe Bull, suffered in 1990 from consumer resistance to its nonstandard two-inch floppy disk for its MiniPort notebook. "The Bull takeover should enhance the standing of this vendor across Europe and should enable the short-term decline in profile to be reversed in the long run," according to an analysis prepared by the IDC's Andrew Baul-Lewis.

Gilles Comerals, portable marketing manager for Zenith Data Systems in Europe, says one of the best selling points of his company's laptops is battery performance. While the company advertises three-hour battery life, users are finding that operating time is actually as long as five hours.

While Bull's acquisition of Zenith Data Systems gave Europe a major player in the laptop market, the most advanced models continue to be manufactured in the United States and Japan. Zenith makes its laptops in Michigan, using mostly American components, although modifications for the European user are performed in Villeneuve d'Ascq, France.

Compaq's Scotland facility makes its SLT laptops, but its latest notebook system is made at the company's Texas base. Attention to Europe will certainly be increased by the elevation earlier this year of Compaq's European president, Eckhard Pfeiffer, to the number-two position at the Houston headquarters.

Steve Dryden

Rob Briggs, chairman of Computer Users of Europe, is no friend of the computer industry pirates who steal software designs from other firms and then sell them as part of their own "compatible" systems.

But he is afraid that a proposed European Community antipiracy directive is overly restrictive, and may backfire against small companies that do a legitimate business in designing compatible software.

If those companies are driven out of business by rules that prohibit them from studying and adapting others' designs for their own compatible

The EC hopes to stamp out software rip-offs

products, he says, the result will be fewer options and higher prices for equipment and service in the computer marketplace.

The issue, creating a bitter debate in the computer world, could affect not only computer and software manufacturers doing business in the EC, but also virtually every organization or company in the EC with a computerized information system.

Mr. Briggs is management services officer for East Sussex County in southern England. His job is to keep the county council's administrative functions operating smoothly — which means making sure its computers and computer programs are up and running efficiently.

Consequently, Mr. Briggs and his staff spend much of their time designing systems to handle particular county record-keeping chores. Since hardware and software from different manufacturers are often used, a big part of the job is matching up components that are not readily compatible.

To make sure such matchups work, Mr. Briggs and his people sometimes pick apart a software system to see how it works. Then they recreate parts of that software in the new hybrid system they design for their own particular program.

Decompilation/The Controversy Continues

Software Copyright Law: Still Some Incompatibility

Called "decompilation" in the computer industry, this type of reverse analysis has been common practice in many other fields for years. Government defense departments, for example, routinely analyze and then copy each others' weapons and communications systems.

In the private sector, companies in Japan and other Asian nations pioneered commercial reverse analysis in the 1950s and 1960s. They literally disassembled a Western toy or hi-fi or motorcycle engine, and then borrowed the engineering principles to mass-produce similar but lower-cost toys, hi-fis and engines.

In the modern computer world, decompilation is used by companies that design programs and equipment that is compatible with other programs and equipment. In practical terms, this means IBM-compatible, since International Business Machines Corp. has long dominated industry standards.

Consequently, IBM is leading the opposition to decompilation on the grounds that it allows others to reap the financial benefits of the time and money it has spent to develop software that works with its own products.

Last year, the EC drafted a directive aimed at cracking down on the so-called pirates, many of them from Asian countries, that simply copied someone else's software and then sold it as their own.

Such practices are a clear violation of copyright law in most countries, but copyright law has been difficult to enforce in the fluid and lucrative international software market. By enacting a specific directive, the EC hopes to stamp out the software rip-offs.

An early version of the EC directive would have permitted decompilation solely for the purpose of designing new programs to make attachments such as printers compatible. But many

small companies and computer users complained that this proposal was too restrictive.

In response, late last year the EC modified the draft directive so that it would allow decompilation for the purpose of developing compatibility-enabling software. Such software is often critical to the design of "open" systems that rely on equipment from different manufacturers, including computers and their operating systems.

But the redrawing of the draft directive has not eased the controversy — and intense lobbying is expected to go on as the EC continues to consider the issue until a final draft is approved, tentatively some time later this year.

"My organization has to deal with financial systems hardware from nine different vendors and software from 18 different vendors," says Mr. Briggs. "Largely we maintain it ourselves. Maintaining it accounts for 23 percent of my development activity."

"If the EC directive as currently written is implemented, then that entire activity is wiped out, and I have to rely upon suppliers to provide it. I don't think they are capable. It may well force some of the smaller vendors out of business, along with those who don't see themselves as maintenance organizations. It's just that most of the software suppliers would not be capable of providing the level of maintenance we need."

Mr. Briggs says the current draft directive would force East Sussex County Council to cut back to two or three computer systems instead of nine, and only one or two software suppliers instead of 18.

"Then we're talking about a monopoly, and in any monopoly the pace of innovation, the quality and the price would suffer," he says.

Mr. Briggs fears that the directive

will lead to an avalanche of lawsuits by major computer companies if it is not redrafted to specifically allow his staff and other users to create open computer systems.

"It could keep the lawyers in champagne for years," he warns.

IBM and some other major multinational computer companies, on the other hand, want as many limits on decompilation as possible. Indeed, IBM's position has been that any and all forms of decompilation amount to piracy because they are copyright infringements.

At the same time, other major computer companies, including most of the European and some U.S. and Japanese firms, have argued that decompilation is legal except when the decompiled code is then copied directly into final products and sold. The European Committee for Interoperable Systems, a group that includes all major European computer makers, says IBM's position is "preposterous."

"I think this could have a significant effect on the whole development of information systems," says Adrian Warman, a lecturer in information systems

at the London School of Economics. "You can see several viewpoints. At the same time as small firms might suffer, equally you can see that large firms have to have some protection. The small firms are adaptable and live and die on entrepreneurial spirit, but the big firms need to have some stability."

An added danger for Europe-based software manufacturers, Mr. Warman says, is that any new EC regulations may limit their ability to design and sell new products, while their U.S. and Japanese competitors can still use decompilation.

"If this goes through, a lot of software development in Europe would have to stop," Mr. Warman says. "It would have to go offshore to continue."

Timothy Harper

The Computer Industry / Strategic Restructuring

EC Pins Hopes on Second Generation

Continued from Page 7

agreements to help share the staggering costs of staying competitive. For example, last December, NEC of Japan signed an agreement with Philips to produce and market consumer electronic semiconductors developed by the Dutch.

IBM, in a major new offensive on NEC Corp., has just announced that it will license the rights to previously confidential technologies to 11 Japanese computer makers. This will allow them to run common software on Japanese machines, as is now possible with IBM-compatible computers in the United States. Fujitsu will participate.

Restructuring entails the adoption of a global vision. Bull's purchase of controlling interests in Zenith and Honeywell illustrate this commitment, as did Olivetti's unsuccessful agreement with AT&T. Enhanced resources can speed reaction time, essential in an industry where the average life span of a product may be two to three years.

Most important, restructuring involves a rethinking of what information technology is. Industry consultants underscore that it is not the manufacture of hardware, the so-called "black box commodities," but the creation of solutions and services. Here is where European IT shines. Three-fourths of the systems software and services used in Europe are produced by Europeans. European companies, small enterprises as well as

big names, are at the forefront of computer-aided manufacturing solutions. Says IDC's Mr. Masiero, "The U.S. is the land of traditional technology. But Europe is where solutions and services are happening."

Europe's strength lies in system know-how. Translation of this know-how into usable products will depend in part on microelectronics, the integrated chips that by and large are produced in Japan or the United States. JESSI was developed to ensure Europe's long-term share of the world market for microelectronics, and it has been successful in its multicountry approach. Proof of its effectiveness is IBM's recent decision to participate and the EC Commission's declared willingness to cover 25 percent of the program's cost through 1996.

EC spending on IT projects has been criticized for its undue emphasis on hardware. But a white paper being issued this month from Brussels addresses that focus. Mr. Pandolfi explains that IT policy in the Community has completed its first decade. "Now we need to move our program to the second generation. We need to concentrate on selected strategic projects that integrate a variety of technologies rather than a large number of small projects."

The paper urges greater efforts to ward standardization, a theme previously expressed in the EC green paper of 1983. It calls for more training and a "balance of benefits" policy

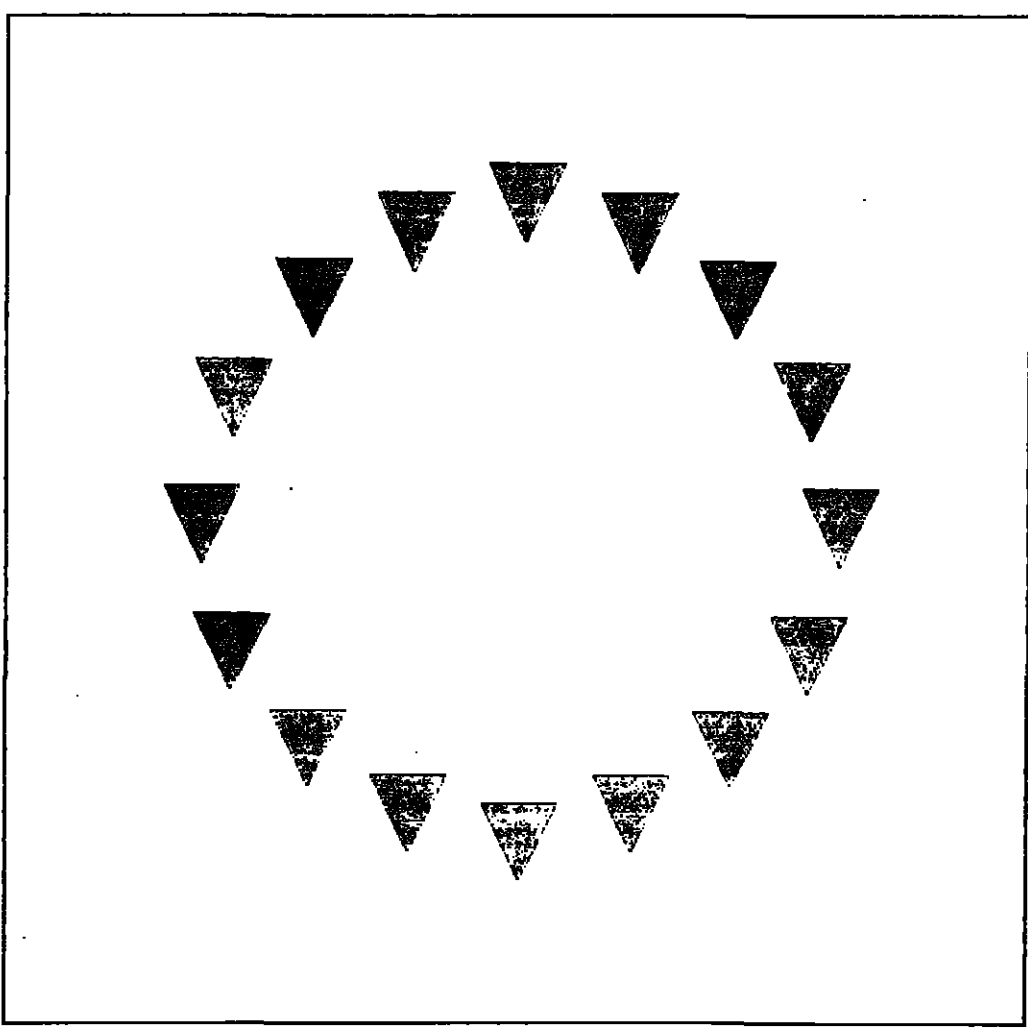
with regard to IT trading partners, notably Japan. It specifies a number of billion-dollar projects that would bring together European efforts along a range of new and emerging technologies. These include:

- The European Nervous System.
- High-performance computing, a \$1.4-billion program involving business and academia to develop computers that can handle one trillion operations per second (a thousand times faster than today's fastest supercomputers). Such power can help scientists judge the impact of time on simulations for new materials, pharmaceuticals and ecology, among other areas.
- "The Friendly Car," a \$1-billion project bringing together the four leading car manufacturers in Europe: Fiat, Peugeot, Renault and Volkswagen. It too will unite many of the emerging technologies in new materials, environmental and energy concerns, plus advanced IT systems to run an intelligent Auto.

Elisabeth Guigou, the French minister for European affairs, this week called on the EC for a new electronics industry policy. "Losing control of the components industry means losing control of a strategic part of our industry as a whole," she said.

Is Mr. Pandolfi an optimist about the future of information technology in Europe? "Neither optimism nor pessimism is appropriate," he responds. "Determination is what we need."

Claudia Fillet



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1992 The World's Rendezvous With Europe

The Marketplace / Still Growing, but Slowly

New Strategies Required for Shifting Markets

The razzle-dazzle, double-digit growth days of the information technology (IT) industry are probably a thing of the past for most traditional computer hardware manufacturers.

Companies like Groupe Bull, Wang Laboratories Inc. and Unisys Corp. incurred substantial losses in 1990. Other participants in this cyclical industry are redefining their activities.

"More computing power for less cost, price wars between competitors

and creates new business possibilities. International Data Corp. estimates that the value of the worldwide IT market exceeded \$305 billion last year and will rise to \$472.7 billion in 1994, when only 48 percent of sales will be hardware, with the remainder in software and services. IDC predicts the compounded annual growth rate between 1989 and 1994 will be 11.6 percent — much less than the 15 percent of a decade ago.

Markets change constantly in the high-tech, high-risk IT business. Its mutations and evolution are influenced by the economy, technology, corporate budgets, product demand, price, after-sales service — and the Gulf war. The war led to a boom in the use of satellites, telephones, facsimiles and videoconferences as corporations restricted travel for their staffs. The war — and the pessimistic business environment — also led to the cancellation of the two Salon de l'Informatique, de la Communication et de la Bureautique trade fairs in Paris this year.

The recession, which could restrict IT budgets of many customers through 1991, also moves markets.

"The major U.S. personal computer firms are not making money in the United States these days," Apple Computer's chairman, John Sculley, said recently. "In a recession we're all looking outside the country, and there is tremendous growth in the Asia-Pacific region."

In addition, most companies are downsizing. Data General has reduced its personnel to under 10,000 today versus 17,700 in 1987, while Digital has laid off or voluntarily retired 6,000 of its 121,000 employees.

The picture is not bleak for everyone. Personal computer and software manufacturers like Apple, Compaq Computer Corp. and Microsoft maintained high growth. Major IT players like Digital and IBM had higher-than-expected earnings in the financial quarter ending Dec. 31. IBM's product line, new mainframes and improved workstations enabled its 1990 U.S. revenues to grow for the first time in

five years, by 5 percent to \$27 billion. A number of technological trends are also influencing the industry.

Growth is being maintained in the mainframe business as customers obtain extra computing power. There is a simultaneous move to smaller, less expensive systems and open standards, which enable product mixes and purchasing links with different manufacturers. More standardized equipment — which requires fewer engineers to design, workers to build and after-sales personnel to service — is being sold. In the United States, there is a booming market in used PCs and other equipment.

Consequently, hardware companies are seeking new markets. Digital, which has only 55 percent of its sales in hardware today, has long been increasing the market share of its systems integration service, which works with clients to plan and execute their computer networks.

"Professional services are our fastest-growing sector and are expanding at a 30 to 40 percent annual clip,"



The Gulf war saw a boom in videoconferencing.

says Mr. d'Avanzo. "Controlling growth in this people-oriented sector is one of our current problems."

Software companies like Microsoft, whose stock price has more than doubled during the past 12 months, seem to be impervious to global economic problems.

IT will keep moving, and the consolidation and mergers that occurred

during the 1980s will continue. European manufacturers, like Groupe Bull and Siemens Nixdorf, will amalgamate or attempt to remain independent for partly nationalistic reasons. The Japanese will continue to push for agreements like the one between Fujitsu and ICL in Britain. And takeovers, like AT&T's bid for NCR, will still be a mode in the United States.

Joel Stratte-McClure

Eastern Europe / Evolution

Technology Transfer Focuses On Goods, Not Know-How

The old computer market in Eastern Europe — inventive and improvised — is dead. A new one is starting to emerge, with Eastern companies teaming up with Western partners.

The new market will be characterized by Western hardware and software distributed, installed and adapted to local conditions

Potential for a 'second Taiwan'

by Eastern partners. That is the thumbnail sketch given by Frankfurt's Diebold Deutschland computer information group, one that diverges substantially from the consensus on the future of the East European information technology industry only two years ago.

"Technology access" was the catchphrase. Given the almost 19 million scientists and engineers working in the seven East European countries, the theory ran, exposure to Western standards, markets and, most important, chip and assembly technologies would result in new generations of East European computers flooding international markets.

In the heady days of protocapitalism, that seemed an apt scenario. It was especially East European software-writing capabilities (and their modest tariffs), that were expected to be in strong demand.

The reality has been somewhat different. It was recently reported that more

than 80 percent of all East German chip manufacturers stand to lose their jobs.

Says Diebold's Helge Hildebrandt: "In the former GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary, the traditional manufacturers will act as resellers or value-added resellers of Western or Far Eastern products."

Another analyst suggests: "Patent input into large-scale systems and joint ventures built around local assembly for local currency are the region's two best bets."

Recent announcements of Eastern computer companies' winning Western distribution and local assembly contracts from such giants as Siemens Nixdorf, IBM, Compaq, Toshiba, Fujitsu, DEC and Ashton Tate seem to confirm that view.

Compaq, for instance, has set up networks of authorized dealers in eastern Germany, Hungary and Yugoslavia and is founding another in Czechoslovakia. Payments are in hard currency and dealers are all "seasoned professionals," according to Zelimir Ilic, managing director for Eastern Europe.

Its most interesting deal is in the Soviet Union, where, in a pilot project, a network of 100 computers has been installed in Gosnab, the state committee for material and technical supply. This agency is in turn part of Gosplan, the state planning committee of the Soviet Union, which is using its Compaq comput-

ers in the task of reshaping the Soviet economy.

Not all news is negative. Some companies have chosen sites in the east for their production and research facilities. Some 25,000 people will be employed by Siemens in eastern Germany by the end of 1992, according to the company. Including 1,700 in research and development. In addition to its own information technology facilities in the east, it has secured the existence of such reformed eastern German computer companies as Computer-Elektronik Dresden GmbH, Computer-Vertriebsunion of Berlin and -Numark GmbH of Chemnitz through cooperation and guaranteed purchase contracts.

Surprisingly, it is the lack of hard currency that may nurture a regional hardware industry.

One theory is that domestic demand, especially in the Soviet Union, will permit the rise of a "second Taiwan," or the production of "no name" compatibles capitalizing on non-state-of-the-art technologies and their attractive prices.

Other companies are boldly attacking Western markets. A current advertising campaign in Germany features PCs bearing an unknown name: Sosatron. This line of high-capacity computers is produced "in the heart of Germany." That heart is beating in the former East Germany, which requires a bit more careful reading. Terry Swartzberg

European Nervous System / Government Linkup

Member Computer Systems Move Toward Integration

After 1992, cargo trucks in Europe will travel freely across borders. Customs agents will have a difficult time monitoring goods in transit. But the EC thinks it has a solution to problems like this.

One of the most ambitious projects yet to emerge from Brussels, the European Nervous System is a plan to link the government computers of the 12 EC member states. Some 40

representatives fear that ENS could be nothing more than another power bid by Brussels, but Roland Huber, the champion of the ENS idea and an official in the telecommunications directorate of the EC Commission, is confident that the Commission has a mandate on such a project.

In his paper outlining ENS's objectives, Mr. Huber claims: "While the needs for cost-effective European communications services are a requirement for private business, those of public services are a direct responsibility of the Community and its member states."

The Council of Ministers last year issued a common position favoring ENS. Mr. Huber, with the help of a Commission task force, is now awaiting suggestions from public network operators and consultants on how ENS should evolve. His biggest worry is that the national governments will not articulate clearly enough what they need from an EC-wide nervous system.

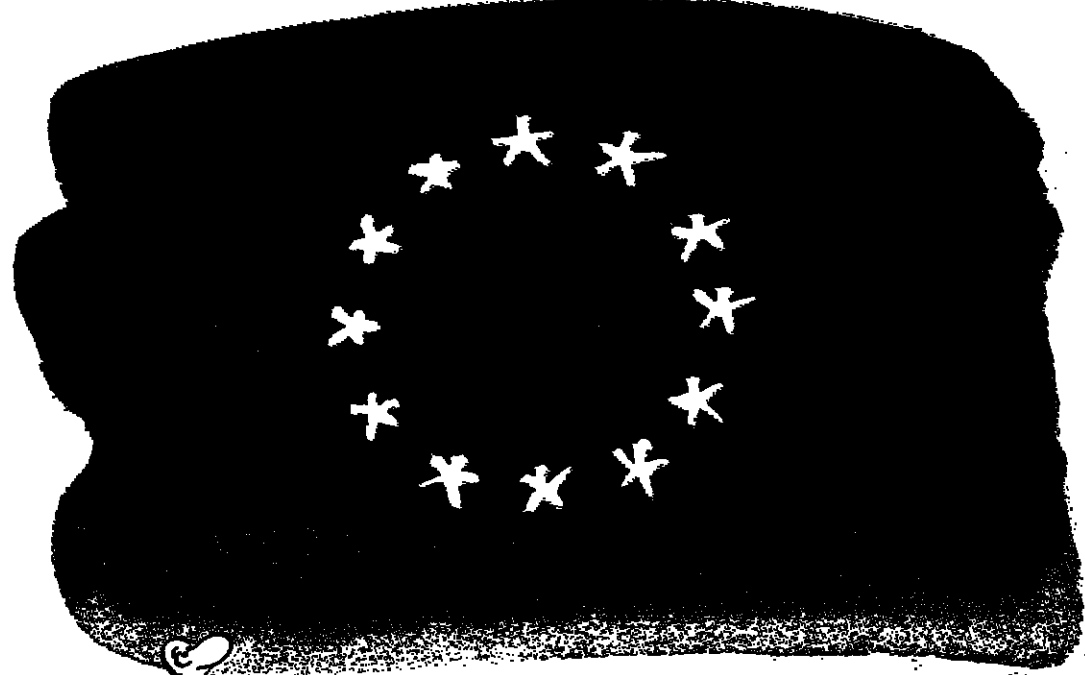
Directorate General XVIII, the telecommunications section of the Com-

mission, has issued a questionnaire asking network operators which computer systems are currently preferred and which type of projects are most needed. All responses should be in Mr. Huber's hands by April. By June, pilot programs should be outlined.

ENS will address internal market-oriented issues first, such as social services, health care, transport and the movement of goods.

Of course, not even the EC commissioner for information technology, Filippo Maria Pandolfi, can ensure ENS's success. But the Commission is committed, and the national telecommunications bodies are for the most part supportive. As Volker Steiner, a network official for Deutsche Bundespost Telekom, which advises the German government, has said: "Much of ENS's success will depend on how specifically the national governments stipulate their needs. It won't be an easy task. Guys like me are likely to spend a lot of time on the phone with Brussels in the coming months."

Dan Morrison



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EDI

Electronic

In an era of global competition, electronic data interchange (EDI) is becoming a key factor in the success of many companies. EDI allows companies to exchange business documents electronically, reducing the time and cost of paper-based transactions. This technology is particularly useful for companies that deal with a large number of suppliers and customers, as it can significantly improve the efficiency of their supply chain.

EDI is a technology that allows companies to exchange business documents electronically. This can include invoices, purchase orders, and shipping notices. By using EDI, companies can reduce the time and cost of processing these documents, and they can also reduce the risk of errors. EDI is particularly useful for companies that deal with a large number of suppliers and customers, as it can significantly improve the efficiency of their supply chain.

Transport

In Europe

Transportation is a key factor in the success of many companies. In Europe, there is a growing demand for efficient and reliable transportation services. Companies are looking for ways to improve their logistics and reduce the cost of transporting goods. This has led to the development of new technologies and services, such as electronic data interchange (EDI) and just-in-time (JIT) delivery. These technologies and services can help companies to improve their supply chain and reduce the risk of delays and errors.

The transportation industry is a complex one, with many different players and interests. It is important for companies to understand the industry and to develop relationships with the right people. This can help them to improve their transportation services and reduce the cost of doing business. Companies should also consider the environmental impact of their transportation activities and look for ways to reduce their carbon footprint.

1992 The World's Rendezvous With Europe

Information Technology

EDI / Making Paper Passé

Electronic Documentation Offers Greater Efficiency

In an era of global competition, more and more European companies are turning to electronic data interchange to help them cope with burgeoning mountains of information and ever-tighter deadlines.

In 1985, Jean-Philippe Passot, head of the Lyon-based paper company Brun-Passot, committed his firm to a new technology called EDI (electronic data interchange). Today, the gamble has paid off. "We've tripled gross revenues in five years, while maintaining manpower

by far the European leader, forecasts indicate a 50-percent annual growth rate for Europe as a whole, with wide acceptance coming in the banking, transport and distribution sectors.

Mr. Passot says: "In a business as banal as that of office supplies, you tend to get a lot of what I call flirtation between big companies and their suppliers. With EDI, you need the commitment of true love. Before we set up an EDI link with one of our customers, we study their logistics for as long as a year, and this requires trust and openness from both parties. In the end, we know their supply patterns better than they do."

As with other emerging technologies, there are obstacles. There is a need for an operative universal standard, though the United Nations' EDIFACT may soon provide a solution. There are also legal uncertainties, a lack of business awareness and commercial resistance to this new way of doing business.

In essence, EDI allows a company's computers to be linked to those of its

trading partners. What distinguishes EDI from electronic mail and private computer networks is that EDI involves the sending of standardized messages between companies. Since EDI messages are structured, a company can use a single software program to communicate with hundreds of different clients. Notably, EDI plays a central role in the last-minute supply strategies of large manufacturers.

Thus, many firms initially adopt EDI in their purchasing and invoicing departments. Electronically handled, these business tasks are performed instantly, with virtually no mistakes, and with a neat, computerized record.

Bull of France estimates that without EDI, up to 70 percent of all computer output produced by one company is manually rekeyed in elsewhere, wasting time and guaranteeing a number of costly errors. Price Waterhouse cites the case of a retail chain that prior to adopting EDI had received 30,000 paper invoices a week, employing 18 people just to key them in to its

computer system. The inefficiency of such paper-based systems is reflected in European Community estimates showing that 10 percent of the cost of all goods stems from the processing of paper documents alone. This may also explain why reports of rapid returns on EDI investment are common.

At Renault, EDI coordinator André Chastel summarizes a typical situation: "We are doing about 450,000 EDI transactions a month, and we figure we save about 10 francs [\$2] per transaction. Clearly, there are immediate financial gains from conversion to EDI, but there are also important side benefits. The elimination of rekeying errors reduces disputes and litigation with suppliers. Furthermore, comput-

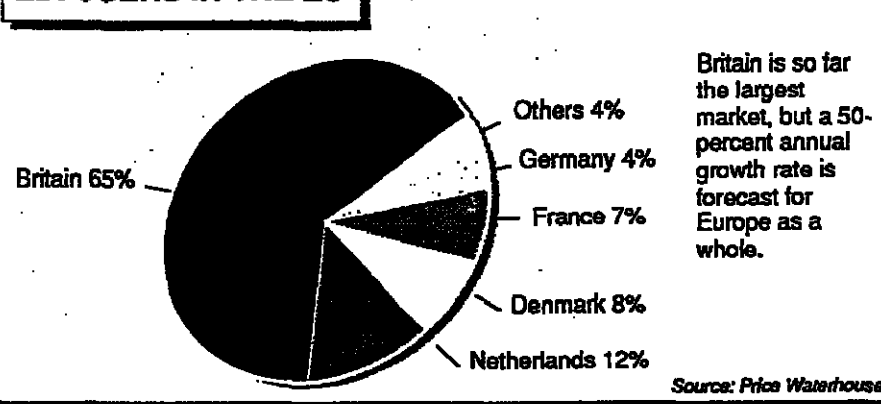
erization makes suppliers more efficient and more responsive to our needs."

While the United States still leads in market penetration, Europe is catching up, thanks in part to the EC's TEDIS (trade electronic data interchange systems) program. TEDIS, with a proposed three-year budget of 31.5 million Ecu (\$43 million), has supported numerous pilot EDI projects, as well as a comprehensive study of the legal obstacles to EDI. TEDIS's first goal was to prove that EDI can also benefit small and medium-sized companies, not just the behemoths that pioneered EDI.

"Our next objective," says the TEDIS legal director, Anne Troye, "is to link at least 20 EDI user groups together and then to persuade service providers to interconnect, even across national borders."

Some proponents are concerned that EDI will conflict with law based on the primacy of paper documents. National laws often require the use of signed writings. Thus, the French tax authorities only recently decided to accept electronic equivalents for paper invoices, and then only after a certification procedure.

EDI USERS IN THE EC



Britain is so far the largest market, but a 50-percent annual growth rate is forecast for Europe as a whole.

Paper processing adds 10% to prices

constant. The increased efficiency came primarily from implementation of EDI."

Says Ake Nilson, EDI consultant at London-based Marinade, Ltd.: "The European EDI market has undergone tremendous growth recently. In the U.K. alone, we already have more than 3,000 users and a growth rate of 80 to 100 percent as of the end of 1990." Although Britain is

As with other emerging technologies, there are obstacles. There is a need for an operative universal standard, though the United Nations' EDIFACT may soon provide a solution. There are also legal uncertainties, a lack of business awareness and commercial resistance to this new way of doing business.

In essence, EDI allows a company's computers to be linked to those of its

Travel / International Cooperation

Transport Systems Link Up In Europe and Worldwide

Computers have become omnipresent in the travel and transport industry as operators link up to systems for passenger reservations and a multitude of other services.

Last November, Amadeus Global Travel Distribution and Sabre Travel Information Network agreed to link up their services and to develop the technology together to support them.

Amadeus, owned by Air France, Iberia Airlines, Lufthansa and Scandinavian Airlines System, claims to be Europe's largest travel distribution system. Sabre, a division of American Airlines, claims to be the world's largest computerized reservation network.

The two are hoping for the deal to be approved by the EC Commission by the

ware for Amadeus, Mr. Vermehren adds.

The two networks will combine their marketing in Europe, Africa and parts of the Middle East. The Amadeus National Marketing Co. will absorb Sabre's marketing organizations in countries where the flag carrier is a shareholder.

Elsewhere in the region, and in the Americas apart from the French territories, Sabre will market the joint product, while plans are still being worked out for Asia-Pacific and Australia.

Looking further ahead, the partners aim to build on their synergy, Mr. Vermehren says. "We have complementary strengths — Amadeus in rail, package tours and ferry sectors, and Sabre in flight systems," he explains.

Home access will be another focus of attention, to see whether a system can be created to satisfy the Americans, with their per-

aging director of Hit Rail BV, the Netherlands-registered company set up last December by the rail authorities in the 11 countries to develop applications for the Hermes data communications system. The 11 are members of the 24-nation International Union of Railways in Paris.

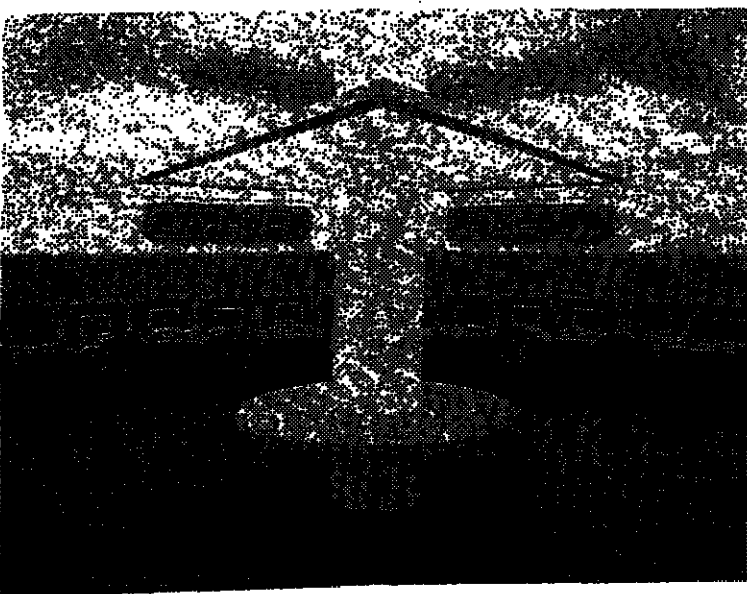
The modernized version of the network, which Mr. Benz hopes will be operating by the end of the summer, will also provide EDI, or electronic data interchange, services to commercial users of the rail networks, explains Mr. Benz, who was British Rail's director of information systems and technology.

A consortium of seven financial, industrial and telecommunications companies will build and operate the system for the 11 rail companies in Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the

Home access will be the next focus

vian Airlines System, claims to be Europe's largest travel distribution system. Sabre, a division of American Airlines, claims to be the world's largest computerized reservation network.

The two are hoping for the deal to be approved by the EC Commission by the



The operations center for Amadeus, Europe's largest travel system.

end of March. The first links should be in place in June or July, according to Miguel Vermehren, Amadeus's director of corporate communications in Madrid.

Initially, the hookup will give operators of the 41,000 Amadeus terminals and 85,000 Sabre terminals in travel agencies and airline offices access to the databases and processing centers of both systems, Mr. Vermehren explains.

Later on, they will be able to shift information between the two systems. "This will be the first time travel agents will be able to subscribe to a computerized reservation service with coverage in all the world's important tourism markets of Europe, North America and Asia-Pacific," he says.

The deal is also awaiting the easing of licensing restrictions in the United States and the Caribbean for System One, the subcontractor developing soft-

sonal computers and modems, and the Europeans, with their teletext systems, Mr. Vermehren says. Both have drawbacks: not everyone has a PC, and teletext has not been the success the Europeans had hoped for, he notes.

"On the technical side, we cannot be sure the systems at our mainframe centers will stand the test of time, so we may have to develop something else," he says.

This year should see changes in the Hermes rail project as well. A feasibility study is due after Easter on upgrading the fiber-optic network that links the rail systems in 11 European countries and carries data on seat reservations, freight, train composition and other technical details.

"We expect to increase the capacity of the lines from 9.6 kilobits to at least 64 kilobits, which will make the system better and faster," says Otto Benz, man-

Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. The seven comprise four founders — Compagnie Financière de Suez of France, Daimler-Benz of Germany, Nynex and Racal Network Services of the United States. Three later arrivals complete the lineup: the U.S. Sprint International, Switzerland's Telecom and Belgium's Tractebel.

A future stage of the Hermes project could be to carry nonrail information through the network, although there are a number of official hurdles to clear before that becomes a reality. For a start, the state still has a monopoly over the telecommunications sector in some European countries.

Mr. Benz is optimistic for eventual success. He says that when proposals are submitted, they will so obviously be for the good of humanity that the authorities will "collapse in admiration." Barbara Casassus



There are lots of ways to be among the stars...

Yet, not all paths lead to success in Europe...

Obtaining a place in the European market will require commitment and, above all, a new approach to corporate strategy. Location is without question the key factor in determining success. In France, on Geneva's doorstep, the Archamps World Trade Center has access to all the resources of this region of the future, which is rich in technological and human potential, and sitting at the crossroads of the latest European business currents.

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True to the philosophy developed in the 227 World Trade Centers throughout the world, the Archamps World Trade Center is a new driving-force behind international business thanks to the wide range of services (a worldwide data bank, link up with the WTC "Network" system, etc.) that it provides for small and medium-sized companies.

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1992

Trade Exhibition / Hong Kong Takes Center Stage

This Year's CeBIT: Bigger and Broader

The latest sectors to make their presence felt at CeBIT are telecommunications and data communications, underlined by products from this year's partner country, Hong Kong.

The 446 companies offering telecommunications and data communications systems would be enough to make up a large trade fair in themselves. Their rate of growth — 20 percent over the last three years — clearly indicates a trend in the making.

At CeBIT, of course, exponential

The fair has grown by 40 percent in three years

growth rates are the norm. The expansion of the telecommunications sector is dwarfed by that of the trade fair itself, which has grown 40 percent in three years.

The total number of exhibitors (4,553) and net exhibition space (289,370 square meters) have once more set records and are a source of

pride at CeBIT. More important, they provide concrete proof of the underlying prosperity of the information technology industry as a whole.

In the year since the last CeBIT was held, forced sales, together with losses in the hundreds of millions of dollars by computer companies in Europe and America, have been the standard fare of financial pages. That these downturns are related to structural changes (the move from proprietary hardware to PC-based open networks) and an ever-greater internationalization is documented by CeBIT's events and participants.

Hong Kong bids fair to join Taiwan, South Korea and, of course, Japan as a main Asian supplier of computer hardware and software. Represented by 77 exhibitors, Hong Kong, or rather "Business with Hong Kong," is the subject of a four-day forum jointly sponsored by CeBIT's organizer, Deutsche Messe AG, and Hong Kong's Trade Development Council.

Over 500 Asian exhibitors will be at this year's fair. This heightened pres-

ence is due to the opening of markets in Eastern Europe. The "Second East-West Forum" on March 15 will deal with communications in and with Eastern Europe.

The imposing difficulties involved in setting up modern telecommunication systems in Eastern Europe and specifically in eastern Germany have given satellite communications a boost. Much of the East's private-sector television and telecommunication traffic is currently going through satellite links. The economic aspects and technological capabilities of this sector are presented in "Satellite Business," an exhibition and information market held in Hall 23.

"NetWorld Europe '91" is a joint exhibition of some 200 producers and suppliers of network systems and components. In recognition of this sector's dynamism, they will have a hall of their own for the first time.

At the workshop "Meet the Experts," normal end-users will have the chance to buttonhole experts on software and hardware.

Terry Swartzberg



There is helicopter taxi service and a shuttle bus between the Hannover airport and the fairgrounds, as well as a tram shuttle service between the main train station and the fairgrounds. The fairgrounds has parking facilities for 50,000 cars.

Interview / Hans-Dieter Wiedig, President, Siemens Nixdorf

Open Systems Mean New Market Stakes

Continued from Page 7

the bus. Today there are data-processing islands in companies, not efficiently connected, and linking them could be a promising business for us. As a new market?

Yes, because it is possible to have an effective system that connects all the data-processing resources within a company, not only in administration, but on the shop floor as well. I am convinced that this will become the nervous system of the company of the future. To bring it to fruition, they need a partner experienced in both open systems and mainframe systems.

Who can provide the technology? Within the system, you use single products. It is true that the Japanese are very strong in small PCs, for example, but this is not decisive. The key is

making the whole system work, connecting the systems. We, for example, have that know-how, to make one system out of the components.

What is the outlook for Europe's IT industry growth this year?

In Europe, for small and medium-sized data-processing systems, we are expecting growth rates of about 15 percent to 20 percent over last year. The mainframe segment will not grow as fast, because in our current models, we are offering about 50 percent more power at a comparable price. Nevertheless, Europe's growth rate is still higher than that of the United States, approximately 8 percent for the whole market.

How about Siemens Nixdorf? Overall, this year will be at least as difficult as last year in terms of earnings. The data-processing division of Siemens was very profitable, but the

situation changed after we merged. Nixdorf had huge losses. There is a lot of restructuring to do, and so it's very difficult to predict when we will come back to profitability.

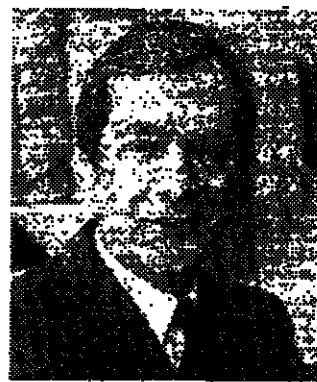
Many analysts say the only hope for saving Europe's IT industry is strategic alliances with U.S. or Japanese firms. What is your view?

In offering a complete line of products to compete with IBM and others, the question is: Where do the products come from? With R&D spending last year of 1.5 billion DM (\$973 million), our strategy is to concentrate these funds on the components that have decisive roles in the systems to which I referred earlier. We then get everything else from the market, including hardware and software. To buy from each other is standard practice in our industry. We sell, on average, about 1,000 mainframe comput-

ers a year. About 30 to 40 are top of the line, which we buy from Fujitsu. Our hardware and software purchases amount to roughly 10 percent of our total sales.

Following German reunification, I would imagine your business in eastern Germany is booming.

Siemens as a group has a lot of activity there. Siemens Nixdorf has started cooperation with the former



Hans-Dieter Wiedig.

East German electronics group Robotron, with its electronics-computer divisions in Dresden. We are involved in software and education activities, and we have started sales and services as in the other parts of Germany.

How about current sales?

Demand is high. But demand is not enough. You need to have money. And it's not just buying the computer. You have to have the ability and organization to use it. This will emerge in the next three to five years.

What about the Soviet Union?

The political situation is not clear, but the demand is huge. We have a lot of projects under discussion there, especially in mainframe systems, which previously were restricted under COCOM. But, as I say, the situation is unclear.

From what region of the world will your future IT growth come?

The United States will most certainly remain the world's most innovative market, accounting in the last year for about 4 percent of our total sales of some 12 billion Deutsche marks. Eu-

rope accounts for 90 percent and Germany 60 percent. I do not see those proportions changing very rapidly.

Barbara Casassus is a Paris-based free-lance writer.

Steve Dryden is a Washington, D.C.-based journalist.

Claudia Flisi is a business writer based in Milan and Monte Carlo.

Timothy Harper is a London-based American journalist and lawyer.

Axel Krause is corporate editor of the International Herald Tribune.

Guillermo Jimenez is head of division at the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

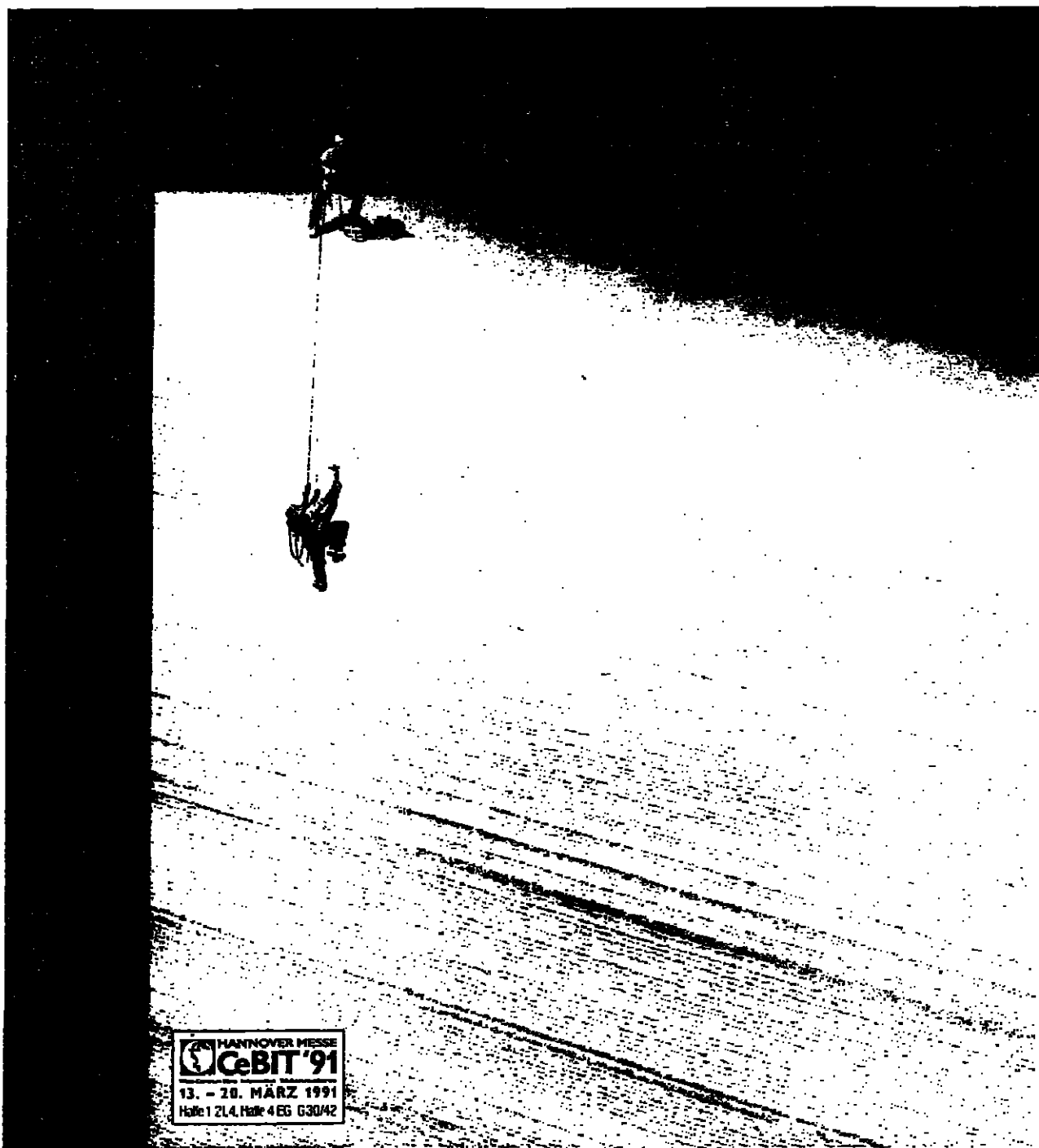
Dan Morrison is an EC consultant in Brussels.

Joel Stratte-McClure is a free-lance journalist based in the South of France.

Terry Swartzberg is a Munich-based free-lance journalist.

The next installment in the 1992 series, to be published on April 15, 1991, will focus on engineering.

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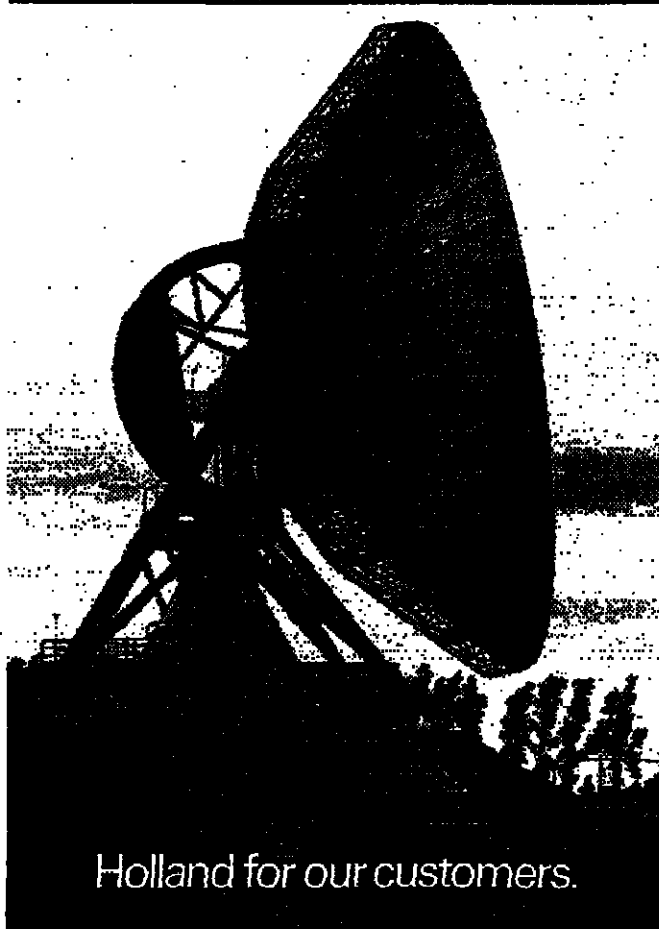
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HEALTH / SCIENCE

The Shortest Route

A Math Problem Is Slowly Crumbling

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A century-old math problem of notorious difficulty has started to crumble.

Even though an exact solution still defies mathematicians, researchers can now obtain answers that are good enough for almost all practical applications.

The traveling salesman problem, as it is known, crops up in many applications from the design of computer chips to the designation of work orders in factories.

Brute number-crunching by computers can now produce answers to most such problems, even though not an immediate solution.

"Everybody likes to point to the traveling salesman problem as a prototypically hard problem," said Dr. David Johnson of AT&T Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey.

But problems that a few years ago would have made scientists gasp in dismay are now being solved in a few hours of computer time.

The traveling salesman problem asks for the shortest tour around a group of cities. It sounds simple — just try a few tours out and see which one is shortest.

But it turns out to be impossible to try all possible tours around even a small number of cities by enumerating them and looking for the shortest one.

For example, if there are 100 cities, there are $100 \times 99 \times 98 \times 97$ and so on possible tours.

This product is about equal to 10 to the 200th power, or 1 with 200 zeros after it.

To illustrate how long it would take to compute the distances for 10 to the 200th power tours of 100 cities, Dr. Jon Bentley, a computer scientist at Bell Laboratories, said that if every electron in the universe were actually a computer that could do 1 billion calculations a second, it would take all those computers 10 to the 11th power years to finish the job.

And a problem involving 100 cities would be considered a small one for a real life application.

Companies like AT&T typically struggle with traveling salesman problems involving tours of tens of thousands or even hundreds of thousands of points.

For example, such problems arise in the fabrication of circuit boards, where lasers must drill

tens to hundreds of thousands of holes in a board.

What happens is that the board moves and the laser stays still as it drills the holes. Deciding what order to drill these holes is a traveling salesman problem. Very large-scale integrated circuits can involve more than a million laser-drilled holes, leading to a traveling salesman problem of more than a million "cities."

In many cases, it is not clear that people really need the last 1 or 2 percent," Dr. Bentley said.

In the late 1970s, investigators were elated to solve 50-city problems, using methods that allowed them to forgo enumerating every possible route to find the best one. By 1980, they got so good that they could solve a 318-city problem. In 1986, the record was a 532-city problem, an impressive feat but not good enough for many purposes.

Now, they have solved a 2,392-city problem and one group is poised to tackle a problem involving 3,038 cities.

Others, who are aiming for less exact but time-saving solutions that are close to the shortest possible tours, can get tours for million-city problems that are no more than a few percent longer than the best possible tours.

But it is not just industrial applications that drive research on the traveling salesman problem.

The problem itself has lured investigators, they say.

"Ten years ago, when I first began working on the traveling salesman problem, Christos Papadimitriou told me that the traveling salesman problem is not a problem, it's an addiction," Dr. Bentley said, referring to a comment by another researcher at the University of California in San Diego.

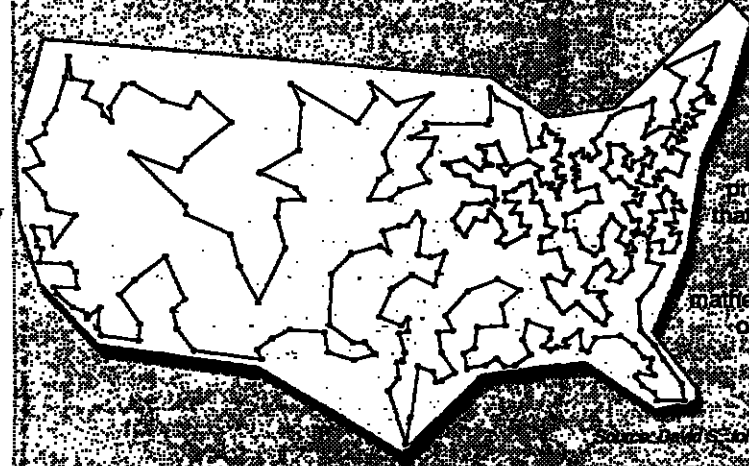
The problem has served as a testing ground for mathematicians and computer scientists who are studying ways to solve a variety of algorithmic problems — ones like the traveling salesman problem whose solution is a recipe, or set of instructions.

A non-algorithmic problem would be one whose solution, for example, is a mathematical proof.

The world's record for an exact solution to a traveling salesman problem is held by Dr. Manfred Padberg of the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences of New York University and Dr. Giovanni Rinaldi of the Institute for Systems Analysis in Rome.

In 1988, using variations of a method discovered in 1973, the two investigators found the best possible tour of 2,392 cities.

The Most Efficient Traveling Salesman



As of 1988, the shortest solution for the shortest route connecting 2,392 cities was the highest such problem calculated up to that time. Now, a route for 2,392 destinations has been computed, and mathematicians are working on a 3,038-city problem.

Source: David Johnson, AT&T Bell Laboratories
The New York Times



A Modest Paean for Roaches

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If absence makes the heart grow fonder, then perhaps the moment has arrived to consider a modest celebration of the cockroach.

In recent times, many American city dwellers have been able to stride into their kitchens with a newfound confidence that they can flick on the light, take a glass from the cupboard, even grab a few cookies from a box on the counter — all without the odious sight of dozens of greasy brown cockroaches skittering for cover.

A new generation of insecticides, packed into discreet little dial-shaped bait traps called Combat or applied in more potent concentrations by professional exterminators, has helped bring the ubiquitous German cockroach to its six spindly knees.

The creature is far, far from nearing extinction, and indeed remains a serious pest in restaurants, hospitals and many inner-city housing projects in the United States.

But entomologists and public health officials said that since the new insecticides, the amidinohydrazone, were introduced in the mid-1980s, they have made a significant dent in the less extreme cases of infestations.

"Almost everyone I've talked to, both personally and on the job, has noticed a vast change in the roach population," said Rox Post, a spokeswoman for the Housing Preservation and Development Department in New York.

Entomologists report that the new chemicals will cut the German cockroach population by 50 percent to nearly 100 percent, depending on the severity of the infestation.

More heartening still, the latest studies of cockroaches collected from around the country indicate that the insect is showing no signs of developing resistance to the amidinohydrazone, as it has to nearly every other noxious compound leveled against it in the past.

"I've gathered up populations from a dozen

or so geographical locations," said Dr. Donald G. Cochran, a cockroach and insecticide expert at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg. "I haven't seen any indication of resistance, and I don't think you're going to find any."

And should the creature somehow manage to mutate beyond the might of the current pesticides, other highly effective compounds are being tested, many of them based on subtle understanding of the insect's biology and habits.

"We have some excellent materials coming up," said Dr. Austin Friseman, an entomologist and pest control consultant in Farmingdale, New York, who travels around the world to help businesses suffering from cockroach infestations. "The chemistry is there to keep roaches under control for the next 10 years if we play our cards right."

So, now that humans no longer need share every meal and inch of shelf space with unwelcome squatters, entomologists hope they can instill, if not outright affection, at least a detached sense of admiration for cockroaches, which are among the oldest and most resourceful of all land animals.

In studies of species found in the tropics — where the creatures know their place and that place is not ours — researchers have discovered that the insects display a wide range of impressive behaviors.

"Cockroaches do quite a few things that we normally associate more with mammals than with insects," said Dr. Coby Schal, an entomologist at the Cook College of Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey, who has studied cockroaches in Costa Rica and other Central American countries.

Some female cockroaches are devoted mothers, carrying their offspring in little pouches, kangaroo-style, rather than simply dropping their eggs and leaving the nymphs to their own devices, as many insects do. One scientist has recently discovered a type of cockroach that does the insect equivalent of breast-feeding.

In many animal species, the male's only con-

tribution to the progeny's welfare is the donation of his genes. The male cockroach carries paternal care to a rather greater length. He will dine off bird droppings for the sole purpose of extracting nitrogen that he can bestow on his developing offspring.

One kind of cockroach that lives in Central American tree bark turns out to be as social an insect as termites or bees. The males and females pair off to nurture their immature forms, known as nymphs, for the five or six years it takes the species to reach adulthood. All members of a nest maintain a sense of group identity and cooperation through the use of mutual grooming, antennae stroking and placating pheromones, chemical signals that are secreted by glands on the thorax of one insect and detected by the antennae of another.

Cockroaches are exquisitely sensitive to the slightest breezes, a trait that accounts for their unusually long antennae. Such tactile sensitivity, combined with a nervous system built of exceptionally large cells, makes the cockroach an ideal experimental organism for the study of how nerve cells work.

"Among eumetazoans, the cockroach has become the insect version of the white rat," said Dr. May R. Berenbaum, an entomologist at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Furthermore, few animal rights activists will disrupt a laboratory where the experimental organism is a cockroach.

Whether or not cockroaches become one's bosom buddies, Dr. Berenbaum and other entomologists say the insects merit respect for their antiquity and their diversity. Fossils of cockroach-like species have been found dating to 280 million years ago, and some entomologists estimate that the creatures may be as old as 400 million years. By contrast, beetles are only about 150 million years old, while butterflies are a youthful 60 million years.

Cockroaches are found in nearly every part of the world, but the great majority of the 4,000 known species live in the equatorial belt, and entomologists believe another 6,000 tropical species remain to be discovered.

IN BRIEF

Exposure to Smoke May Affect Cervix

WASHINGTON (WP) — A new study shows that nicotine winds up in the cervixes of women exposed to tobacco smoke at home.

The study of 145 healthy non-smokers in the Washington area measured nicotine levels in cervical secretions during routine tests. Women exposed to tobacco smoke at home and at work had significant levels of nicotine in their cervical secretions, compared to women whose environments were smoke-free, researchers reported. The study was published in the American Journal of Public Health.

Researchers say they are not sure what effect nicotine has on the cervix, but it was noted that one study has found an increased risk of cervical cancer among women exposed to passive smoke.

Genetic Explanation Nears on Retardation

NEW YORK (NVT) — Evidence is mounting to explain how a genetic defect causes the most common inherited form of mental retardation. One in every 1,500 newborn boys inherits the defect, in the X chromosome, which determines sex. The defect, which produces moderate to severe retardation, mainly in men, is also carried by one in every 1,000 women, and they can pass it on to their children.

In a study reported in the current issue of the journal Science, scientists from France, Italy and the United States said they had isolated and cloned a section of DNA on the X chromosome where the defect appeared to be located.

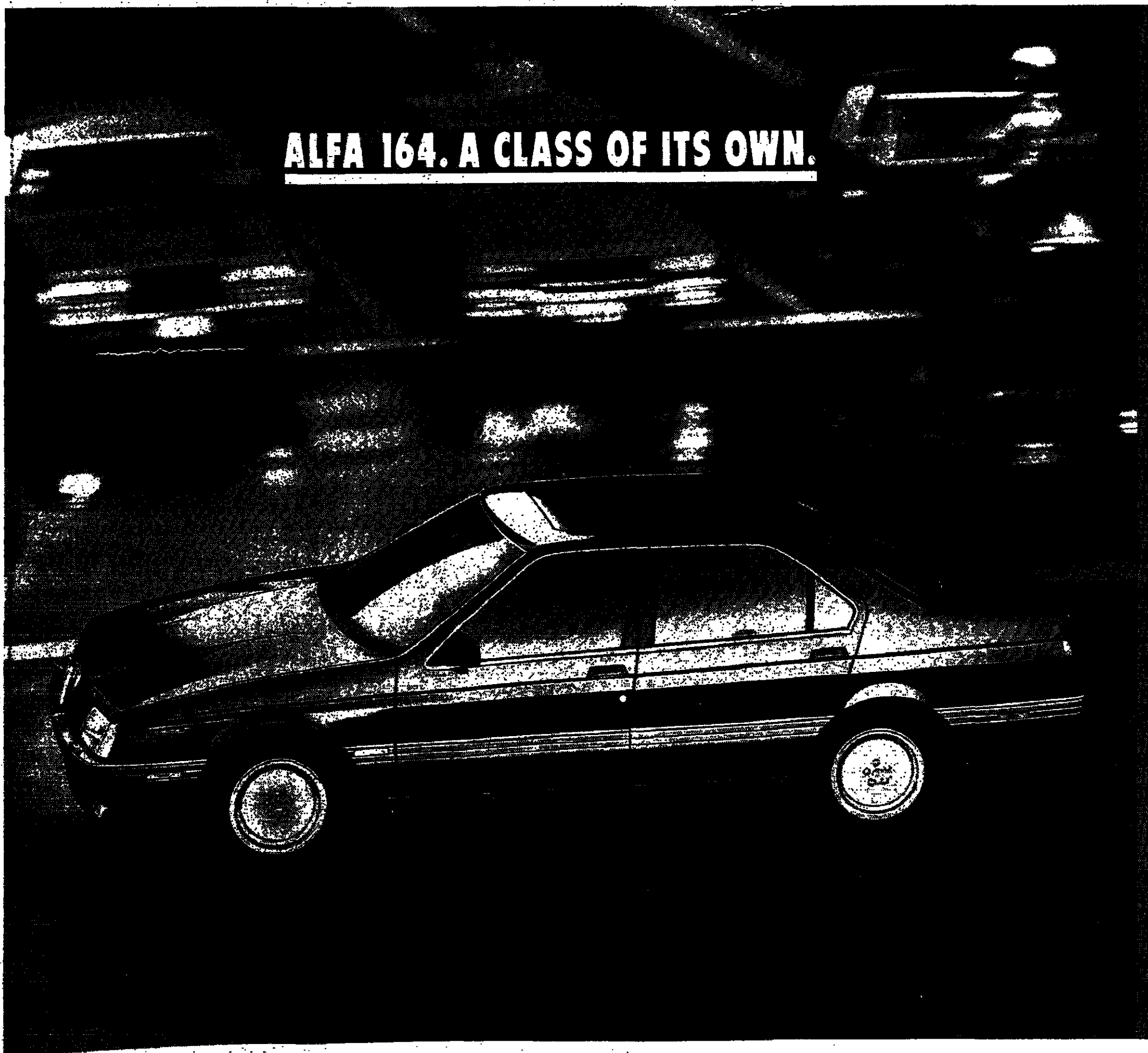
In a recent report in the British journal Nature, several of the same French scientists said they had found evidence that the defect caused the condition by improperly deactivating other genes.

Aspirin Said to Curb Colorectal Tumors

WASHINGTON (WP) — An ongoing study of hospital patients from four U.S. cities has found evidence that regular use of aspirin appears to have the risk of colon and rectal cancer.

The 10-year study, published in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute, found that the risk of colorectal cancer was reduced by almost 50 percent among those who had recently taken anti-inflammatory drugs — in virtually all cases aspirin — at least four times weekly for more than six months. The protection seemed to disappear if aspirin use was irregular or was stopped.

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2.0V6 16V	184/135	26.4/193	185/115	9.5
2.0V6 16V 4	184/135	26.4/193	185/115	9.7
2.0T1600	148/108	19.4/142	170/106	10.3
2.0T1600 4	170/125	25.4/183	180/112	9.4

(1) anti-pollution system conforms to U.S.A. '83 rules.
(2) automatic transmission.



INTERNATIONAL MANAGER Corporate America Puts Reading Back to Work

By Claudia H. Deutsch

NEW YORK — John L. Hanson, vice president of human resources at Parker Hannifin Corp., recently gave copies of "Keeping the Best," Martin Yate's book on motivating employees, to about 40 of the industrial component manufacturer's managers. "The book says that the first step in satisfying customers is having satisfied employees, and I want to drive that point home," he said.

Ricardo C. Calvillo, president of the New York advertising agency Calet, Hirsch & Specter, gave a dozen of his top people copies of Peter M. Senge's "The Fifth Discipline: The Art and Practice of the Learning Organization" because he thought it offered well-reasoned views on operating in a tough business environment.

There is at least one arena where books are having a renaissance: the workplace.

"I'm tired of '10 quick solutions' magazine articles, or seminars based on bromides," said Mr. Calvillo. Indeed, he is looking for other books to distribute. "Today's times cry out for the kind of profound ideas that need an entire volume to explore."

Educators who bemoan the declining popularity of books can take heart. There is at least one arena where books are having a renaissance: the workplace.

"Five, seven years ago we sold virtually nothing to corporations," said Bob Adams, who owns Bob Adams Inc., a publisher of business books — including "Keeping the Best" — in Holbrook, Massachusetts. "Last year we sold \$110,000 worth to companies," and he'll bet a lot of our bookstore sales were to companies, too.

Don't bet against him. No one has hard numbers — bookstores do not track who buys books, or for what use — but publishers say informal feedback from stores and regional offices indicates that multiple-copy sales to companies make up an increasing percentage of the sales of business books.

"There's no question, more of our sales are to corporations, for their employees," said James Picard, an account manager for Great Performance Inc., a publisher of books on stress management in Portland, Oregon.

THERE ARE many reasons for the current flurry of corporate book-giving. U.S. companies, desperate for better ways to compete globally, are seeking the proper balance between entrepreneurial spirit and team playing, between motivating and controlling, between hard work and workaholicism, between centralized planning and decentralized decision-making.

In the old and fatter days, they might have sent people on mass to weeklong seminars on those subjects. But few managers in the modern corporation can afford the time or money.

"Companies are waking up to the fact that books provide very important training for the lowest possible cost per employee," said Jeremy P. Tarcher, editor in chief of Jeremy P. Tarcher Inc., a Los Angeles publisher that is enjoying brisk corporate sales of "Working from Home," a book by Paul and Sarah Edwards on telecommuting, or working from home via computer linkups.

There are less mercenary reasons, too. Some companies give books — particularly ones on fitness or other ways of improving employees' lives — as morale boosters.

Publishers are making business books more available. In August, the Professional Book Group at McGraw-Hill Inc. appointed three people just to sell books to corporations.

The company's title list, which is heavily weighted toward reference and training books, is including more books that "help individuals do their job," said Elizabeth L. Crawford, director of special sales. One example: "How to Present Like a Pro," a book on communications by Lani Arrendondo that McGraw-Hill is marketing to human resources people.

Bob Adams sent copies of "Keeping the Best" to the chief executives of Fortune 500 companies. "When a chief executive passes a book along to the human resources department, they are a lot more likely to order it in bulk," he said.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	March 13
Australian dollar	1.28
Belgian franc	66.50
British pound	1.65
Canadian dollar	1.00
Deutsche mark	1.78
French franc	6.55
Italian lira	1,936
Japanese yen	163.60
Swiss franc	1.48
U.S. dollar	1.00

Forward Rates
Currency 30-day 60-day 90-day 180-day 360-day
Deutsche mark 1.844 1.857 1.870 1.883 1.896
Swiss franc 1.502 1.515 1.528 1.541 1.554
Japanese yen 163.60 163.60 163.60 163.60 163.60

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits	March 13
1 month	6.00%
3 months	5.75%
6 months	5.50%
1 year	5.25%

Key Money Rates
March 13
U.S. dollar 100.00
Deutsche mark 1.78
Japanese yen 163.60

Asian Dollar Deposits
March 13
1 month 6.00%
3 months 5.75%
6 months 5.50%
1 year 5.25%

U.S. Money Market Funds
March 13
Fidelity Puritan 1.00%
Putnam 0.95%
Investment Company of America 0.90%

GOLD
March 13
Gold 380.00
Silver 5.00

Oil Prices
March 13
Crude oil 22.50
Heating oil 1.50

Oil Prices Rise After OPEC Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Oil prices headed higher Wednesday, one day after the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed to cut production by 5 percent and amid shrinking U.S. supplies.

U.S. light sweet crude for April delivery settled at \$20.49 a barrel, up 81 cents, on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

In London, North Sea Brent crude for April delivery closed up \$1.78 at \$20.81.

The market was still responding to OPEC's decision to cut crude production by 1.1 million barrels a day to 22.3 million in the second quarter.

The American Petroleum Institute earlier reported that the U.S. supply of crude oil had fallen by 5.9 million barrels last week. This moved oil prices higher.

"The price rose as a sign of relief that at least OPEC was not going to open up the taps even more or embark on a price war," said Mehdi Yazdi, an analyst with Kleinwort Benson Securities in London. (AP, Reuters, NYT)

Air Europe Trails Parent to the Brink

By Leigh Bruce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — International Leisure Group, placed into administration by the High Court last Friday, continued what has become one of the quickest, most spectacular collapses ever in the travel industry when its administrator announced on Wednesday that the group's four operations would be liquidated.

In announcing the liquidation, senior partner Tim Hayward of KPMG Peat Marwick McIntosh said that the insolvency of International Leisure Group and accompanying events had "damaged the business to the extent to which it was not possible to sell the tour group as a whole."

The group's airline, Air Europe, now has until next Tuesday to come up with a rescue plan or its operating license will be suspended by the British Civil Aviation Authority, leading to liquidation along with the rest of the International Leisure Group companies.

Mr. Hayward said "proposals for the future of Air Europe" would be considered at the Tuesday meeting with the aviation authority.

A Peat Marwick spokesman added that discussions were going on with potential savors.

Analysts saw little prospect that a buyer would be found for the airline, however.

Bob Bucknell of Smith New Court said, "The chances are pretty thin given Air Europe's problems and the general poor state of the industry."

Another analyst added that with an estimated \$1.25 billion in debt, the financial burden of a large fleet of new aircraft and the lost credibility from the events of recent days "it would frankly be cheaper to start a whole new airline."

Air Europe suspended all flights on Friday, leaving an estimated 25,000 tourists stranded abroad.

The airline had 1.7 million scheduled passengers and over 2 million charter travelers in 1990.

Its tour operators had an estimated 400,000 forward bookings for holidays this year, and had expected to sell 1.3 million vacations in all.

Still unclear is the fate of the airline's five associated companies in Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain and Austria.

Air Europe held 25 percent of the associated companies, which shared routes, aircraft, facilities, fuel and insurance procurement that had become the first true pan-European airline network.

Rancho Bilbao Vizcaya of Spain said Wednesday that it wanted to sell its 32 percent stake in Spanish affiliate Air Europa. Analysts said this could bode ill for its chances of survival.

International Leisure Group asked the court to appoint administrators — which is the equivalent of a Chapter 11 bankruptcy filing in the United States — when desperate efforts to raise new cash as part

of a debt restructuring package collapsed late last week.

The group's creditors, which included such major banks as Bankers' Trust, Citibank and Lloyds, finally pulled the plug after International Leisure Group's major shareholder, the Swiss Omni Holding AG, called in the administrators itself last week.

But with no buyers in sight, analysts said the bankers would see very little of their money.

International Leisure Group's major tangible asset — its modern airplanes — are for the most part leased from the manufacturers or major airline leasing companies.

In addition, analysts pointed out that currently there is something of a glut of aircraft on the market, notably the 22 Boeing-757s from the collapse of Eastern Airlines in the United States.

There also is a huge backlog of orders for the newest modern aircraft from various carriers.

Created by once high-flying entrepreneur Harry Goodman, International Leisure Group ran up huge debts since taking the company private four years ago after falling out with shareholders who opposed his plans to move into the scheduled airline business.

Analysts said he expanded Air Europe too fast, both in routes and in numbers of aircraft. The British company operates 37 mostly new aircraft at a financial cost of some \$845 million (\$157 billion) per year.

Its affiliates on the Continent have an additional 33 aircraft. A further 32 aircraft worth about \$1.5 billion are currently on order from Boeing Co., McDonnell Douglas Corp. and Fokker NV.

For fear of losing control, Mr. Goodman had recently rebuffed the advances of such major airlines as All Nippon Airways, Lufthansa, Cathay Pacific, American Airlines and Aer Lingus.

Mr. Bucknell said that there was now no incentive for those airlines or other potential investors to step in.

He said that for an independent carrier with lots of charter business "once you go bankrupt you really go under."

Mr. Bucknell added that the scheduled routes were the most interesting part of the business, but that under current rules any purchaser would have to be British.

Moreover, other airlines like Dan-Air, Air U.K. and British Midland can pick up the Air Europe routes for nothing if the Air Europe license is revoked on Tuesday, as expected.

For its part, Virgin Atlantic Airways is committed to the long-haul business, while British Airways is already heavily involved in plans to create new airlines in Germany and the Soviet Union, analysts said.

Other EC carriers are in poor financial health, an analyst said. Non-EC airlines could purchase only up to 25 percent of Air Europe.

After Route Deal, Pan Am Goes Back to Creditors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways sought further financial help Wednesday by opening talks with its creditors for lower lease rates on its planes.

The troubled U.S. airline also said it was seeking links with major carriers in an attempt to surmount its problems. It did not elaborate.

Pan Am got at least short-term financial relief Tuesday when the British government granted it permission to sell its key London routes to United Airlines.

Despite the moves to save itself, Pan Am's chairman and chief executive, Thomas G. Plasket, conceded that the airline's long-term survival was far from guaranteed.

United Airlines will take over the London service on April 4, paying Pan Am \$290 million. Pan Am will then be able to make \$110 million payment, due last Friday, to Bankers' Trust Co.

The airline's existence depends on whether Mr. Plasket and his managers can complete negotiations with the creditors, who own most of Pan Am's planes, and with investors who are interested in buying the Pan Am Shuttle, which links Washington, New York and Boston.

Only then, Mr. Plasket said, will the carrier have enough cash for it to begin a turnaround.

Mr. Plasket also affirmed his long-held view that only a merger with a big carrier would enable Pan Am to keep flying. The industry is becoming dominated by giant carriers, such as United, American

Airlines and British Airways, which have the size and financial resources to compete.

Edward Starkmann, an airline analyst with PaineWebber, agreed with Mr. Plasket's view on the need for a merger.

"The incredible shrinking airline is not the way to profitability," he said. "The basic problem is that Pan Am just does not make sense."

It does not have a large enough domestic system, he added, to feed passengers to its overseas flights, and its markets like Frankfurt and its connections to Eastern Europe are not going to be profitable soon.

Regarding the lease rates on Pan Am's planes, Mr. Plasket said the creditors had little choice but to renegotiate leases with lower payments, since there was little de-

mand for aircraft with the industry in a deep slump.

"What are they going to do with the aircraft when they get it back?" he asked. He said he planned to make his presentation before the creditors with a sign saying, "Some rent is better than no rent."

At the same time the airline will have to reach a new lease agreement with Airbus Industrie on 21 aircraft. The European consortium had previously agreed to extend the leases of the A-300 and A-310 planes on favorable terms until March 8.

Airbus had threatened to take the planes back because Pan Am had not paid \$16 million due. The Airbus planes have become vital to Pan Am's operations, since with only two engines they are

more efficient and carry fewer passengers than the Boeing 747s, which hold about 400. The A-300 carries 254 passengers, while the A-310 carries 192.

Some factors are turning in Pan Am's favor. Jet fuel prices have dropped to 73 cents a gallon, from a high of \$1.31 in October. While this is still much higher than the 60 cents a gallon the carrier was paying before the Gulf crisis, it does reduce operating costs.

As part of its deal with United, Pan Am is also getting some side benefits, such as linking its frequent-flyer program with that of United and coordinating schedules between the carriers to better feed Pan Am's flights.

But this was balanced by his main concern: the credit crunch and the troubled real estate market. Those factors "continue to restrain

Exxon Says It Can Cope With \$1.1 Billion Bill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

IRVING, Texas — Exxon Corp. said Wednesday that an out-of-court settlement in which it agreed to pay \$1.1 billion to settle claims from the 1989 Valdez oil spill would not have a significant effect on the company's profits because of special reserves it already had established.

The agreement — the biggest environmental settlement in history — will release Exxon from all past and future criminal and civil claims by the federal government and the state of Alaska.

"The settlements encompass issues we were prepared to contest," said Lawrence G. Rawl, the Exxon chairman.

"However," he said, "we have agreed to the settlements because they are in the best interests of Exxon shareholders and all other involved parties. A long and costly legal confrontation would benefit no one."

The settlements, announced earlier Wednesday, included an agreement to pay \$900 million to complete the cleanup of the oil spill and to pay a record \$100 million criminal fine.

Exxon stock was at \$57.25 at the close in New York, up \$1 from Tuesday.

Attorney General Dick Thornburgh said the settlement required "by far the largest single amount ever paid as a result of environmental violation," and signaled the Justice Department's determination to punish polluters.

The criminal fine, he said, "sends an important signal that assessments for environmental spillage cannot simply be answered by paying damages."

The settlement obliges Exxon to reimburse state and federal cleanup efforts from a \$900 million fund that it will pay over the next decade.

"It looks good and it feels good and that's what's important," said Governor Walter Hickel of Alaska. "I'm glad it's behind us."

Exxon Corp. and its shipping subsidiary also agreed to plead guilty to four misdemeanor criminal charges stemming from the spill of 11 million gallons of oil from the tanker Exxon Valdez into Alaska's Prince William Sound.

The consent decree, which must be approved by a federal judge in Alaska, also includes a clause under which Exxon would pay an additional \$100 million for any unforeseen environmental damage.

The criminal fine is 20 times the previous record set for a criminal environmental conviction that was paid by Allied Chemical Corp. in 1976 for spilling chemicals into Virginia's James River, officials said. (Reuters, UPI)

Tetra Pak Bid for Alfa Runs Into Hurdle at EC

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Commission extended on Wednesday its suspension of a multi-million-dollar takeover bid by Tetra Pak AB, the Swiss packaging company, for the Swedish engineering group Alfa-Laval AB.

European Community officials said the move was a clear sign that the proposed takeover was running into problems with EC merger rules.

The Commission must either approve the deal or launch a full-scale antitrust investigation next week. It said in a statement on Wednesday that the extension would not prejudice its decision.

A Commission spokesman declined to say whether the extension meant it was about to launch an investigation, which could take up to four months.

However, one EC official said, "If you prolong the suspension, that does seem to color what the decision would be."

European Community's merger control rules to extend the suspension period.

Tetra Pak, a maker of packages for liquid foods, has offered 16 billion Swedish kronor (\$2.8 billion) for 90 to 100 percent of Alfa Laval.

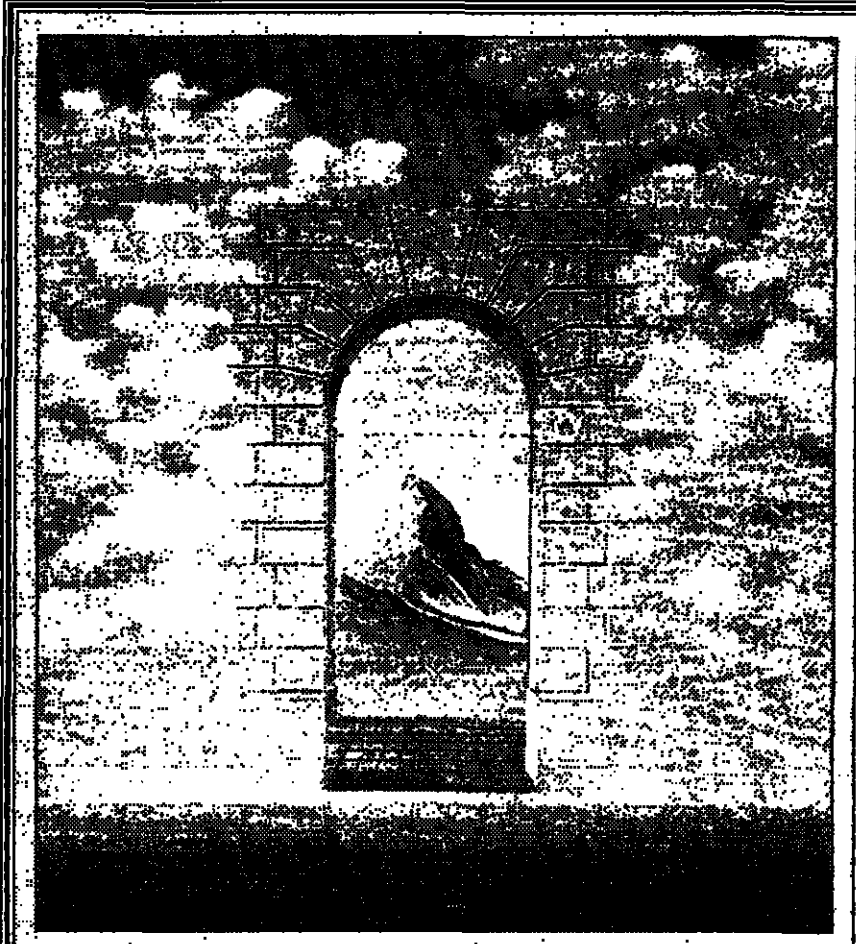
Although neither Switzerland nor Sweden are EC members, the Commission can stop the two companies from merging their operations within the Community if findings show that the new alliance would reduce competition in the 12-nation bloc.

Tetra Pak's bid for Alfa was submitted for Commission approval on Feb. 6.

Mergers must be submitted to the Commission if the firms involved have combined worldwide annual sales of five billion European currency units (\$6.6 billion) and sales within the EC of 250 million Ecu each.

Once submitted, a proposed merger is automatically suspended for three weeks. The Commission has one month either to approve the deal or extend the inquiry.

NOMURA PERSPECTIVE An Uncommon View of Private Banking



Nomura perspective as seen in a painting by Predmonese artist Pier Ennio Guzzi.

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MARKET DIARY

Big Rally in Bonds Drives Dow Higher

United Press International
NEW YORK — Stocks closed higher Wednesday in moderately active trading on a late rally fueled by sharp gains in the bond market, program buying and bargain-hunting after a four-day losing streak.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 16.84 points Tuesday, jumped 32.68 to close at 2,955.20.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 2.11 to 204.60 and the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index jumped 4.54 to 374.57. Advances led declines by a 3-2 margin. Volume was 176 million shares, compared with 176.44 million Tuesday.

The market opened higher and

gained slightly in early trading after the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, told a congressional panel he felt there would be "an uptick" in the economy later this year, and that there was more room now for interest rates to fall than there was a few months ago.

RJR Nabisco was the most active issue, up 1/4 to 10.

Blockbuster Entertainment followed, up 1/4 to 12 1/2 after plunging Tuesday when it said that first-quarter profit would be up less than analysts expected.

McDonald's was third, up 1/4 to 35 1/2 after introducing a low-fat hamburger and reported better U.S. sales in February.

AT&T rose 3/4 to 34 1/2, IBM gained 2 1/2 to 129 1/2 and Philip Morris added 1 1/2 to 67 1/2. Exxon rose 1/2 to 57 1/2 after the government announced the company will pay up to \$1.1 billion to allow a criminal trial for the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Dollar Closes Higher But Below Best Levels

Reuters
NEW YORK — The dollar closed modestly higher Wednesday but off the day's best levels as speculation that the Federal Reserve will again cut interest rates eroded some gains made overseas earlier.

Despite the mild sell-off, traders were still bullish on the dollar.

"It's still resilient and there's not a good reason to sell it," said Earl

Some traders said that indicated the Fed will push down interest rates at least one more time to stimulate the economy, following last Friday's easing. Weak early-March auto sales buttressed that view.

Meanwhile, the Fed's monthly "beige book" said the economy's decline may be easing, though activity remained weak.

Traders said solid demand exists for the dollar from both long-term investors and corporations expecting an economic revival following the Gulf war. "There are definitely dollars being bought that are being bought for longer-term investment," said Axel Coym of First Boston Corp.

The dollar also closed at 1.3651 Swiss francs and 5.3605 French francs, up from 1.3595 and 5.3480 Tuesday. The pound eased to \$1.8613 from \$1.8635.

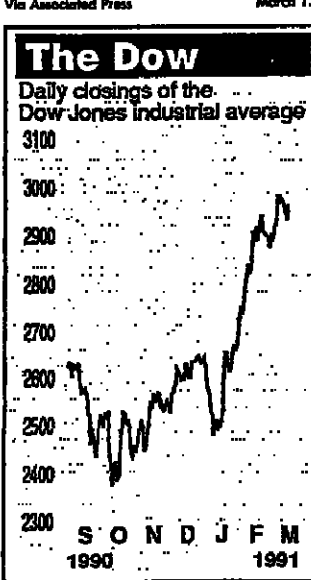
In London earlier, the dollar rose to \$1.7598 DM from \$1.7515 DM Tuesday, and to 136.55 yen from 135.80 yen.

German Job Cuts Forecast

Reuters
BERLIN — Two-thirds of the three million jobs in eastern Germany's sick industrial sector may be lost this year as the economy crumbles, a survey released Wednesday indicated.

Berlin's IAW economic research institute said economic decay is likely to lead to the loss of more than two million jobs by the end of the year, an estimate that it said was based on a survey of 650 eastern German companies.

An official of the institute, Herbert Berteit, said industrial production in eastern Germany is expected to decline by a further 40 percent to 50 percent this year and an upturn in eastern Germany is not foreseen before the beginning of 1992.



1990 1991

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
RJR Nabisco	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Blockbuster	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
McDonald's	35 1/2	35 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 3/4
IBM	129 1/2	129 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Philip Morris	67 1/2	67 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Exxon	57 1/2	57 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	232	232	+ 1
Declined	232	232	- 1
Unchanged	232	232	0
Total Issues	232	232	0

NYSE Diary

Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	232	232	+ 1
Declined	232	232	- 1
Unchanged	232	232	0
Total Issues	232	232	0

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Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
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Declined	232	232	- 1
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Total Issues	232	232	0

NYSE Diary

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	2952.51	2952.51	2952.51	+ 32.68
Trans	110.84	111.27	111.27	+ 1.00
Comp	102.54	103.02	103.02	+ 0.50

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	2952.51	2952.51	+ 32.68
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NYSE Indexes

Apr	28.05	29.15	28.05	20.51
May	18.71	18.15	18.70	18.53
Jun	18.03	17.50	18.00	17.80
Jul	17.80	17.40	17.80	17.44
Aug	17.25	17.55	17.48	17.48
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	17.55

Est. Sales 22,000. Prev. sales 31,543.
Open interest 46,365

Dividends

Company	Per Amt Pay
DISTRIBUTION	
Equitable RE Shp Ctr	.12 1/2 5-15
Essex Fincl Firs LP	.40 5-15
IP Timberlands	.72 5-15

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SPORTS

Rigid Helmets and Hardheaded Cyclists

By Samuel Abt

FONTENAY SOUS BOIS, France — Despite abundant anecdotal evidence to the contrary, there are no blackheads out there. At its thickest, the human skull measures no more than a centimeter, or four-tenths of an inch. At its thinnest, the skull measures nine-tenths less.

The average highway, on the other hand, measures four to six centimeters of tar, concrete or asphalt laid over a hardened roadbed many times deeper. In any sudden meeting of skull and highway, the highway always prevails.

This truth causes about 200 bicycling deaths annually in Britain, for example, and about 800 in the United States. (Deaths from other cycling injuries raise the total by a third; nonfatal injuries are 15 times more frequent.)

Even at the professional level, a death or disabling injury has occurred nearly every year in the last decade.

These statistics have now led to a ruling that rigid helmets must be worn by all riders in races sanctioned by the International Cycling Union, which governs amateur and professional competition. Until now, few professionals wore helmets other than a thin, aerodynamic shell in time trials, or races against the clock.

At the heart of the rule is a 1988 report in the respected New England Journal of Medicine that helmets could reduce the risk of head injury by 85 percent and the risk of brain injury by 88 percent.

But professional riders have reacted to the imposition of mandatory helmets with a rare vehemence. Never, they say, has a rule been so worthy and so unfair. Complaints range from the extra heat helmets will generate on a summer's climb, to the perceived autocratic manner in which the rule was imposed, to the Darth Vader stormtrooper look produced by helmets combined with riders' omnipresent sunglasses.

The rule is so controversial in the European professional pack that it has inspired talk of a possible mass boycott of helmets. Just before they set off on the Paris-Nice race from the Paris suburb of Fontenay sous Bois on Sunday, groups of riders buzzed with rumors that the boycott would be staged at the first major classic, or one-day race, from Milan to San Remo in Italy on March 23.

"At the moment there's a lot of talk," confirmed Sean Kelly, the star Irish rider of the PDM team. "Everybody's talking, but I haven't seen any organization yet," added Paul Sherwen, a former English rider who now is an official of the Motorola team.

The rumors have been heard also by Hein Verbruggen, the 49-year-old Dutchman who heads the International Federation of Professional Cycling. Known as the FICP for its initials in French, the language of bicycling, the federation governs the professional sport.

"Anybody who doesn't wear the helmet is out of the race," Verbruggen said by phone from his home in Brussels. "Anybody who doesn't wear the helmet to the start won't depart. Anybody who takes his helmet off during the race will be disqualified."

"Security is more important than how hot the helmet will be or how much it makes everybody look alike."

He got no argument from Ron Kiefel of the Motorola team. "It's a pretty good idea," the U.S. rider said. "It's like when the National Hockey League made helmets mandatory. There was a lot of fuss at first, but I don't know how many guys would think now about going on the ice without one. I feel much safer with mine on."

Kiefel admitted that he was not bothered by the added heat, which even veteran wearers of the helmet could not quantify.

"It will affect some people and not others," added Jim Ochowicz, the Motorola general manager. "Some people aren't affected by the heat and others are just going to melt away with that on their heads."

"That" is a rigid plastic shell with a liner of expanded polystyrene — also known as Styrofoam — that crushes on impact, absorbing shock that would otherwise pass to the skull.

'Security is more important than how hot the helmet will be or how much it makes everybody look alike.'

Hein Verbruggen, president of FICP

Anchored by a chinstrap, the helmet can be reinforced with a Kevlar or nylon ring. Costing usually between \$75 and \$100, the helmets worn by professionals are relatively lightweight, about 225 grams (8 ounces). In 1986, when Greg LeMond pioneered the rigid helmet, it weighed nearly twice as much.

"I strongly believe in their use," LeMond said before starting the Paris-Nice race. "There's a lot of risk involved in cycling. It's a very dangerous sport. I would advise anybody riding or training at almost any level to wear a helmet at almost all times."

Then he began to tick off the riders' complaints: "I think we're adults and would have liked to have freedom of choice. The riders' frustration is over the lack of input we have at FICP level."

"I used a helmet 90 percent of the time last year, but I think it should be left to the rider's intelligence. There are times when they're not desirable, and that's on a six-hour mountain stage in the Tour de France in 100-plus-degree weather" (38 centigrade).

"Regardless of any studies, you do six hours in 100-degree weather and a helmet's a lot hotter. I know it. One way of keeping the heat down on your body is dousing cold water over your head. How are you going to douse your head if you're wearing a helmet?"

"Then there's recognition. For the television and spectators in the mountains, it's nice to see the suffering and the expressions on the riders' faces. It's probably what attracts many people to the sport."

Sherwen agreed on all points, especially the last.

"Spectators go to see their favorites, and when you get a bunch of guys looking as if they're out of 'Star Wars,' you can't recognize anybody," he said. "When you've got 200 guys in helmets and sunglasses, it's very difficult."

Other former riders worried more about the extra heat.

"It's going to be terrible in the tour, a day like Alpe d'Huez especially," said Bernard Thévenet, a Frenchman who won the Tour de France twice in the mid-1970s.

"If only there was some way to be able to wear the helmet on your back when you climb, or to hang it on your handlebars," he said.

Roger de Vlaeminck, the champion classics rider of the '70s who now coaches the Tonton Tapis team in his native Belgium, had problems more immediate than the Tour de France.

"I've got a rider, Dirk de Wolf, who can't handle the heat of a helmet already, and it's only March. Sweat pours off his head and into his eyes now. What's he going to do in July?"

One solution proposed by LeMond was FICP permission not to have to wear the helmet on excessively hot days. He noted that, despite pressure from his helmet sponsor, he chose to ride in his showdown time trial in the last Tour de France in the cloth cap that has been standard headgear for decades.

"I thought it was too hot for a helmet at the Lac de Vassivière," he said of the stage that gave him his third victory in the tour. "I trained in the helmet and took it off, and there was a world of difference."

When LeMond's suggestion was relayed to him, Verbruggen appeared to be unyielding.

"We have carefully studied all elements in this rule," he said. "There are 150 race days a year and only three or four could be a problem. It is very difficult to establish criteria for an exception."

"And what would happen if you allowed an exception because of the heat and that day you had a fatal accident? But the possibility is not excluded. Also, we're convinced that helmet manufacturers can come up with a solution."

Manufacturers themselves seemed less sure. "Climbing that hill at Alpe d'Huez is never fun and there's no way to make it fun," Jim Gentles, the founder of Giro Helmets, said by phone from California. "But we're not talking discomfort here, we're talking protection."

"Let's face it. Bike racing is a very dangerous sport. Riders die of head injuries. I'm amazed how many times people land on their heads."

"We all have the attitude that it can't happen and then all of a sudden somebody dies," Gentles said, citing the case of Joaquim Agostinho, a leading Tour de France rider who was killed in his native Portugal after a heavy fall in 1984.

At that time, professionals occasionally wore striped leather helmets known as hairnets.

"Helmets offered minimum protection because they had no shock absorption," explained Charles Luthi, the managing director of Bell Helmets Europe. "They were better than nothing, but not by much."

Luthi, who agreed that a helmet would make a mountain stage in the Tour de France hotter, said, "I've seen riders try to tear off their clothes in that heat. So of course the helmet and its chinstrap will add to the discomfort. The



Andreass Kapes of Germany, winning the Paris-Nice stage Tuesday in his helmet.

trick is to get the right helmet, one that allows maximum ventilation while providing maximum protection.

"But mixing safety, heat and recognition is a mistake," he continued. "Those are three different categories and safety is, of course, first."

"For recognition, maybe riders should wear the same number all year on their helmets instead of changing numbers from race to race."

Verbruggen liked that idea. What he did not like was the complaint that helmets obscured recognition.

"It's the sunglasses," he felt. "I think it's a scandal to allow riders to wear their sunglasses even on the victory podium, hiding their faces to please their sponsors. We're not talking safety here, but money."

Despite the furor, Verbruggen insisted that the rigid helmet was here to stay and that the professionals would learn to live with them. As proof, he might have noted that two teams, Backler and Tonton Tapis, have already fitted some helmets with electronic headsets to let coaches in distant team cars discuss tactics with riders. Ochowicz of Motorola, which makes electronic pagers and cellular telephones, said he was moving in the same direction.

"We have a saying in Dutch that soup is never eaten as hot as it is served," Verbruggen said. "That means that within a month no one will even talk about the helmets any more."

Palmer: The End, Again

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

SARASOTA, Florida — Jim Palmer had known from the beginning that his Don Quixote story probably would end this way, not so much with big-league hitters pounding his fastball but with his 45-year-old body inevitably breaking down.

Oddly enough, that moment came after three weeks during which he had taken part in every drill, kept pace with every 25-year-old and become what the Baltimore Orioles' pitching coach, Al Jackson, called "an example for every pitcher in this camp."

It came as the aftermath of a shaky two-inning stint against the Boston Red Sox, when Palmer felt his right hamstring "pop" while warming up.

"I pretty much knew that was it," he said Tuesday afternoon after announcing he had given up trying to play baseball seven years after his last game and almost a year after he was inducted into the hall of fame.

"You've got to be 100 percent to do this. It's like a 12-cylinder engine. Every cylinder has to be firing, and that's real difficult to do at 45. It was tough to do at 38. It doesn't mean you don't make the effort. Once you make the effort, that should satisfy you."

Palmer awoke Tuesday morning to find the leg sore than ever — trainers said the hamstring was torn — and told his wife, Joanne, that he could not continue. He went to breakfast at the team hotel, saw the Orioles' manager, Frank Robinson, and told him.

Then, in the afternoon, as his teammates were filing into a meeting, Palmer strolled into the clubhouse and began shaking hands and thanking people.

"It's been a fun experience, a tremendous run," he said. "I would like to have gone longer. It's a perfect world except when you have to go out and perform."

The other players "have been terrific," he



Palmer: "It's a perfect world except..."

said. "I doubt any of them thought of me as a threat, but from a motivating standpoint, it's nice to have someone older to push you. I did everything until the last couple of days."

"There were no negatives involved in any of this," Robinson said. "He handled himself with class and dignity and did everything everyone else did. He ended it with class. He didn't allow it to drag on. When he knew he couldn't go on, he ended it."

"I think he had fun," left-hander Jeff Ballard said. "He felt he had something left, and you have to respect him for trying to find out. His body just wouldn't cooperate."

Asked if this would be his last comeback, he said: "I would think so. Let's hope so."

Henderson Gives A's an Ultimatum

The Associated Press

PHOENIX, Arizona — Rickey Henderson has asked to be traded if his contract cannot be resolved to his satisfaction and, in the meantime, will boycott exhibition games.

The disgruntled Oakland outfielder, who was the American League's most valuable player last year, issued the pay-me-or-trade ultimatum Tuesday, during his second meeting of the spring with the Athletics' general manager, Sandy Alderson.

"If they can't do nothing, I have told them, yes, they should trade for me," Henderson told the Oakland Tribune.

He said a boycott "seems to be my only option."

Henderson, now in the second year of a four-year, \$12 million contract, arrived at the A's training camp last Thursday demanding a contract extension that would make him one of the five highest-paid players in the game.

Elsewhere: Fitcher Jack Armstrong returned to Cincinnati's camp at Plant City, Florida, after a one-week workout that cost him \$2,500. Armstrong left camp March 4 when the Reds renewed his contract at \$215,000 instead of the \$315,000 he wanted. He had been fined \$2,500 — \$500 a day since the mandatory reporting date last Thursday.

General manager Bob Quinn, repeated management's stance that it would not increase Armstrong's salary.

Lenzy Dykstra was as obsessed with betting on poker and golf as he was with playing baseball, and did not stop until he was \$78,000 in debt, a man accused of running an illegal casino testified in Oxford, Mississippi.

Herbert Kelson of Ridgeland, Mississippi, said in U.S. District Court on Tuesday that Dykstra, the Philadelphia Phillies' outfielder, "was a natural, intense competitor."

BOOKS

A LIFE OF PICASSO: Volume I: 1881-1906

By John Richardson, with the collaboration of Marilyn McCully. 548 pages. \$39.95. Random House, 201 East 53rd Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

WHY is it that there are so few good biographies of the great modern artists? We live in an era that takes justifiable pride in the excellence of its literary biographies. Leon Edel's "Henry James," Richard Ellmann's "James Joyce," and George Painter's "Marcel Proust: A Biography" are recognized classics of the genre. Yet what have we got to place beside them when it comes to the lives of the great modern artists? Not much.

It is for this reason, among others, that the publication of the first volume of John Richardson's "A Life of Picasso" is a major event.

Picasso obviously poses an immense challenge to the biographer. His career was the longest and most influential of any artist in this century. His artistic production was the most copious and protean. And his character was one of the most mesmerizing and monstrous.

To write a life of Picasso on anything approaching the scale and candor and moral complexity the subject calls for is therefore to write one of the central chronicles of the modern age. This, amazingly, is what Richardson seems

well on his way to accomplishing. We are promised four volumes in all, and if the brilliance of this first installment can be sustained throughout the remainder of the work, Richardson will have written one of the great biographies.

This opening volume encompasses the first 25 years of Picasso's life. It begins with the story of the artist's boyhood and youth in a Spain only just awakening to the modern world. It traces the sad tale of Picasso's father, a failed painter and art teacher who was but the first of many artist-rivals the young genius would triumph over and eclipse. It also gives us a vivid account of Picasso's relations with women from an early age — on the one hand, the doting mother and sister, who lavished on him an unquestioning devotion, and on the other, the prostitutes he frequented from the age of 14.

To devote a volume of more than 500 oversized pages to an artist's early years might seem excessive, but such isn't the case with Picasso. His entry into adult life came remarkably early — virtually coinciding with the onset of puberty — and his ravenous attachment to the life of art began even earlier.

It is one of the strengths of this book that Richardson is able to give such a sharp critical account of every aspect of the art Picasso produced in these early years. His analysis of the paintings of the Blue period and the Rose period is the best I have read anywhere, and so is his account of the way Picasso responded to certain earlier artists in his own early work.

This aspect of Richardson's narrative achieves its finest moment in the attention given to the artist's response to Matisse. Picasso's only acknowledged equal among his rivals in the emerging School of Paris. The pages devoted to this rivalry with Matisse and the role it would play in the creation of Picasso's most revolutionary work — "Les Femmes d'Alger" — shed a new light on one of the pivotal chapters of modern art history.

The Picasso who emerges from this book is in many respects a repugnant character — an implacable misogynist secure in the sexual magnetism that made him so irresistible to the women he treated so badly; an immoralist who delighted in humiliating his most faithful friends and who seems never to have felt the slightest obligation to anyone but himself; a natural-born Nietzschean determined to reduce everyone within his reach to servitude and abjection.

This "Life of Picasso" is not a pretty story, and the volumes to come are likely to be even more harrowing than the first installment. But it is a story to which Richardson has brought the requisite combination of literary skill, aesthetic sensibility, moral candor and scholarly industry. It will stand as a challenge to future biographers — and not only biographers of Picasso — for many years.

Hilton Kramer is an art critic and the editor of *The New Criterion*. He wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SAVING against a grand slam, and deciding what to do when the opponents take that bold step, is a complex subject.

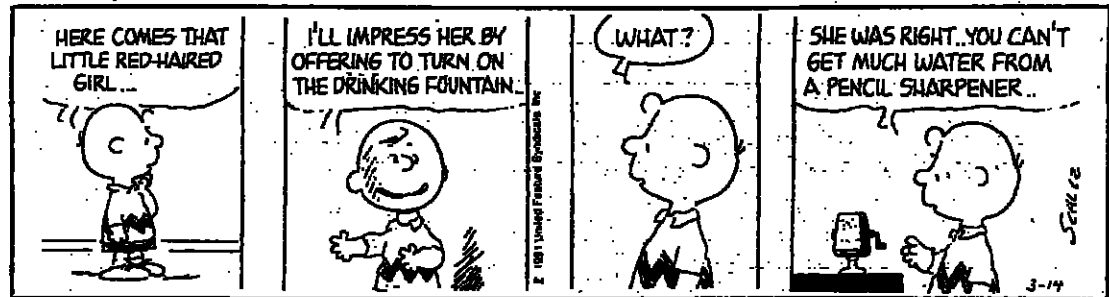
Consider the diagramed deal played at the Cavendish Club in New York. When North opened one heart South charged ahead with Blackwood. The final contract of seven hearts would have been a lay-down, but East came in with a bid of seven spades. He felt sure that seven hearts would succeed, and he was right. The save was due to cost 1,300, since the defense score would have been 2,210.

South was Mabel Frey. She now had to consider whether to settle for the penalty or venture seven no-trump. The odds were not as they are in an untested auction, for there is no question of settling for a small slam. South could expect a penalty of 1,100, so a 50-50 grand slam would be a borderline proposition.

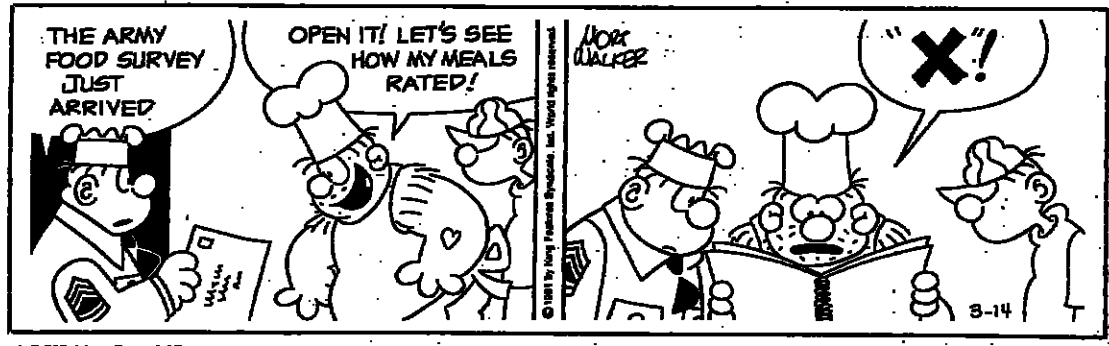
She tried seven no-trump, which had a chance of being a lay-down. As it turned out it was worse than a finesse, but not as much worse as might appear. South had to play for West to have the queen and ten of clubs, normally a 24 percent chance. But since East had shown length in diamonds by doubling that suit at the six-level, and length in spades, by bidding them at the seven-level, the chance that West held the missing club honors was greatly increased.

It was fortunate for the declarer that the club nine appeared in the dummy. She won the opening diamond lead and led the club jack. This was covered by the queen and king, and she later finessed the nine to make the grand slam.

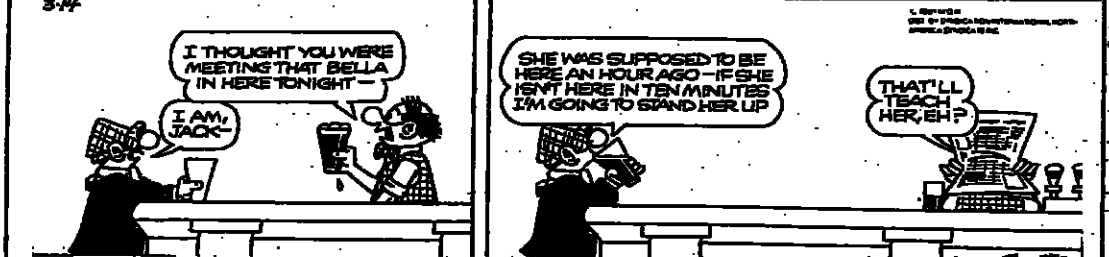
PEANUTS



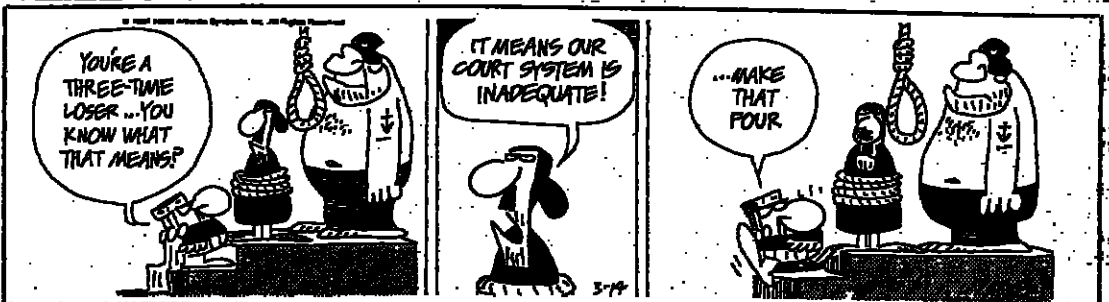
BEETLE BAILEY



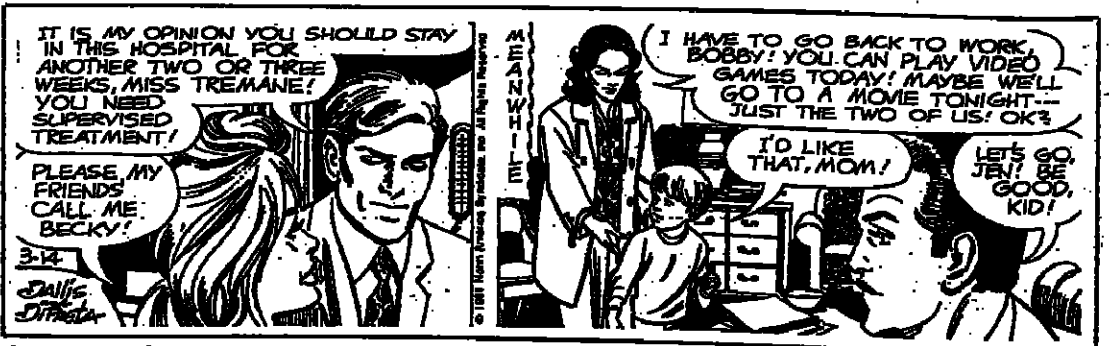
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



سكربت الاصل

SPORTS

Clucks, Cheats, Crooners and One Old Chicken

By Tony Kornheiser

Washington Post Service

KAY, gang, it's that time again. Everybody into the NCAA pools. Won't we all be it? Don't we all fit it? When there's 64.

For those of you handicapping the seeds in college basketball's championship tournament: 13 over 4, 8 plus 9, and carry the 1. 11 divided by 6.

We're talking mortal locks. We're talking sleepers. We're talking big-time chokers. But first—What's a Chanticleer?

In honor of Coastal Carolina, we asked that question of the best minds in our crack sports staff, and got these answers:

"I think it's a fish."

"We used to have one in the foyer—only the kids threw their coats on it."

"Didn't Libera have one on his piano?"

"It's a joke in the song 'The Living Years' by Mike and The Mechanics. It goes, 'Sing it loud, Chan-ti-cleer.'"

"Actually, it's a medieval rooster, but thanks so much to everyone who took part."

The Chanticleers aren't the only intriguing nickname in this year's National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament. There's the Red Flash of St. Francis of Pennsylvania (if Jack Skins went there, he'd have been jumping Jack Flash), the Commodores (without Lionel Richie) of Vanderbilt, the Privateers of New Orleans, the Musketeers of Xavier (who'll be the Musketeers if the campus relocates to Orlando), the Grizzlies of Montana (to be a Stephen King miniseries) and the Wisconsin Green Bay Fighting Phoenix, which I know is brilliant on some level, but I'm going to need a hint. (Eastern Michigan has gone completely Zen, it doesn't even have a nickname.)

Still on the subject of names, here's an All-Time Name Team: Tony "Clem" Me O'Neil, "Dunkin'" of Coastal Carolina; Popeye Jones of Kentucky State; Courtney "Pardon Me, Are Those Bugle Boy" Jeans of Texas; his teammate,

Lockie Collier; 7-foot, 2-inch Q. Linc "Have You Got Something in an Extra" Longley of New Mexico; Phillip Luckydole of Georgia State; Adonis Jordan of Kansas; H. Waldman of UNLV (just H. no period, H-don't ask me, ask his parents, A and B); and Marty "Have I Got a Story of East Tennessee State. The most valuable player is: Vandy's Chuck Mayes, a pre-med student nicknamed "The Swishin' Physician." (A special mention to Dick Bennett, Wisconsin-Green Bay's crooner-coach, for naming his shooting guard son Tony.)

Now, on to the draw! Apparently, one of the keys to making this year's tournament was to leave your conference. Arkansas, going *au revoir* Southwest; Penn State, exiting the Atlantic-10; Florida State, bailing out on the Metro-Townson States, debating whether to bolt the East Coast Conference. Attention moving van-poolmeisters:

Given the draw, Team Mayflower could reach the semifinals. (There's also a Turnpike Exit final four of Seton Hall, Princeton, St. Peter's and Rutgers for you Jersey maniacs.)

STAND UP and Glow First-Rounder: Purdue's Gene Keady vs. Temple's John Chaney.

Missed Opportunity First-Rounder: Not matching the Alabama Tide against the Pepperdine Waves.

Talk about getting hosed: Princeton, whose only hope is to outsmart the opposition, draws Rolfe Massimino in the first round, then Dean Smith in the second.

Some, uh, interesting programming coincidences: Georgetown was given an No. 8 seeding and sent West for a possible blockbuster national TV Sunday game (the top dollar-rate advertising day of the week) against Nevada-Las Vegas. Indiana was put in the Southeast,

ensuring that the Hoosiers can't meet UNLV until the final—an automatic Hypo-O-Rama with Vegas seeking to become the first undefeated national champion since the 1976 Hoosiers. Georgia Tech, which shouldn't be in the tournament at all (16-12, three straight losses, six in its last nine), was given an eight seed. Raise your hand if you think anyone on the selection committee said, "Fordham is 24-7. Give them a bid, and let Kenney Anderson finish his college career in the NIT." And Villanova? 16-14? Please.

Sonny Von Bulow Time! Here are some heavy sleepers, low-seeded teams that could win a game or two: Connecticut (way underdogged at 11, especially if The Shack ain't totally back), DePaul (9), Temple (10), Murray State, cradle of hockey coaches, (13).

Narcolepsy Time! Here's one light sleeper that could get to the semifinals: N.C. State (6).

My favorite sub-regional is in College Park, Maryland: the Probation Invitational. Kids, can you spell I-N-F-R-A-C-T-I-O-N? North Carolina State is just back from probation. New Mexico, thanks to Norm Ellenberger, was on probation longer than Delta House. Eddie Sutton, who helped put Kentucky on probation comes in with Oklahoma State, which spends most of its time on football probation. (Sutton has coached four schools into the NCAA tournament. If he goes on probation again, his fifth could be Northwest Allenwood State.) They're joined by Syracuse, which is gonna have some explaining to do. And the *coup de gras* is that the host school, Maryland, is also on probation. Puts a whole new slant on "blowing the whistle," doesn't it?

Bye, Bye Time! Here are some overrated teams that will be checking out earlier than expected: Syracuse (2), Nebraska (3), Utah (4), St. John's (5).

All right, you've waited long enough. Here's the semifinals: UNLV, Indiana, UCLA, Duke. Sing it loud, chan-ti-cleer.

SIDELINES

World Cup Overtimes May Be Ended

ZURICH (AP)—FIFA will discuss a proposal for abolishing overtimes in the World Cup tournament, the general secretary of the world governing body of soccer, Joseph Blatter, has said.

Blatter, in an interview published Wednesday by the Swiss newspaper *Sport*, said the proposal, which would mean that tiebreaking penalty shootouts take place immediately after the regulation 90 minutes, is on the agenda of a May 3 meeting of FIFA's World Cup organizing committee.

Another proposal is for the championship match to be replayed if the score is tied after regular time, said FIFA's spokesman, Guido Fogelund. Usually, a final that is tied after 90 minutes is decided by the usual 30 minutes of overtime or, if necessary, a penalty shootout.

Choice of New U.S. Coach Delayed

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The U.S. national team will delay hiring a new coach until early April, according to the U.S. Soccer Federation's president, Alan Rothenberg.

Rothenberg, who had met the day before with Bora Milutinovic, the former coach of the Mexican and Costa Rican national teams, said Tuesday he still wanted to consider other candidates and consult with his search committee before making a choice.

Rothenberg said Milutinovic "remains a top prospect for us, but additional discussions will take place" before a coach is chosen to replace Bora Gansler, who quit Feb. 23 after the team was shut out for the sixth straight game.

PGA Lid on Foreign Players Probed

ORLANDO, Florida (AP)—The limiting of foreign players in American golf tournaments is one of the PGA Tour's rules under scrutiny by a Federal Trade Commission investigation begun several months ago, the Tour's top official said Wednesday.

Deane Beman, the Tour commissioner, said his organization was cooperating with the FTC, and described the investigation as "routine." Other areas under investigation include: prohibiting appearance fees, the division of prize money and participation in events conflicting with Tour events.

Prost Again Finishes Behind Senna

PHOENIX (AP)—Alain Prost of France lost more than just the season-opening Grand Prix race this season. He also lost \$12,000.

Prost said Tuesday that while Prost was competing in the U.S. Grand Prix on Sunday, said burglars broke into his hotel room and stole \$10,000 worth of French francs and \$2,000 in American currency plus some of the driver's clothing.

Ayrton Senna of Brazil, who won the race, also had his room broken into, but lost only a compact-disc player, cologne and sunglasses.

Editorial Dog Race Going to the Wire

SHAKTOOLIK, Alaska (AP)—Defending champion Susan Butcher was in the lead but longtime rival Rick Swenson was close behind Wednesday as the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race headed for the finish line in a near-blinding snowstorm.

Butcher and Swenson were each seeking a record fifth title as they pushed up the Bering Sea coast toward the finish in Nome, in the 12th day of the race.

Women's Tennis Cup Is Canceled

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Women's World Cup of Tennis, scheduled for Germany during the week of Dec. 2, has been canceled because of conflicts with other events.

The International Management Group, which was to manage the World Cup, had planned to feature eight top players competing for \$3 million, including Monica Seles, Martina Navratilova and Jennifer Capriati.

Conflicts with the Grand Slam Cup, planned for the week of Dec. 9, and a potentially congested women's schedule led to the cancellation. The Grand Slam Cup was held for men only last year, but its committee has been negotiating to include women this season.

Haugen Fined, Stripped of WBO Title

LAS VEGAS (AP)—Greg Haugen has been fined \$25,000 and ordered to undergo drug counseling after testing positive for marijuana after he won the World Boxing Organization junior welterweight title last month from Hector Camacho.

The commission ordered Haugen to also undergo drug counseling, to undergo random testing once a month for a year, and to serve 200 hours of community service. The WBO has directed that the title be vacated and his ordered a rematch.

For the Record

Katsuhisa, a 9-1 longshot, defeated favored Waterloo Boy by seven lengths Wednesday to win the prestigious Queen Mother Champion Chase at Cheltenham, England.

Carl Lewis, the Olympic champion who had knee surgery last fall, will run in the 60-meter race Friday in San Sebastian, Spain, one of his coaches said Wednesday. It would be Lewis' first indoor race in more than two years.

The Olympic hockey programs of Canada and the United States each received a \$1 million funding commitment Tuesday from the NHL for the 1992 and 1994 Winter Games.

Miami said it will bid to host the opening ceremonies and the final of the 1994 soccer World Cup.

Gaby Casales of the United States got off the canvas in the second round and twice knocked down Colombia's Miguel (Happy) Lora to win the WBO bantamweight title in Auburn Hills, Michigan.

French challenger Fabrice Beucher's fight against WBC featherweight champion Marcos Villanueva of Mexico on March 30 in Monaco has been canceled, organizers said Wednesday.



Viktor Petrenko of the Soviet Union, after his perfect triple Axel-triple toe loop combination.

Petrenko Takes Lead on Browning

was the first to do it in competition, three years ago.

Bowman, dressed in black, also had a good routine but his combination was a triple lutz-triple toe loop, not as difficult as the others.

"The triple combinations are happening a lot. They are not only landing them but landing them well," Browning said.

Barna, also with a triple lutz-triple toe loop, skated a musical program to Paganini that won a 6.0 from the Hungarian judge and edged Bowman for third.

American champion Todd Eldredge was fifth, missing slightly on his combination and scaling down a triple toe loop to a double.

Another U.S. skater, Paul Wylie, fell once, missed two other elements and got marks as low as 3.9. Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd

Eisler of Canada, runner-up last year, held the lead after the original program in the pairs' competition at the championships.

With Eisler tossing his partner high into the air to the tune of "Ain't She Sweet" on Tuesday night, the Canadians earned marks totaling 0.5 points while the favored Soviets, Natalia Mishukina and Artur Dmitriev, were second at 1.0.

Elina Bechke and Denis Petrov, of the Soviet Union, were third, at 1.5, with Natasha Kuchik and Todd Sand of the United States, fourth at 2.0. Radka Kovarikova and Rene Novomy of Czechoslovakia were fifth at 2.5.

The original program counts for one-third of the total score, which was to be completed with the free routine Wednesday night.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W L Pct GB

Boston 47 16 .746

New York 34 27 .558

Washington 32 29 .524

Miami 28 33 .459

New Jersey 17 43 .285

Central Division

W L Pct GB

Chicago 45 15 .750

Detroit 39 21 .650

Milwaukee 35 25 .583

Indiana 33 27 .548

Cleveland 28 32 .468

Charlotte 18 48 .273

Western Conference

Pacific Division

W L Pct GB

San Antonio 40 17 .702

Utah 39 18 .685

Houston 38 19 .667

Dallas 36 21 .630

Orlando 28 34 .448

Minnesota 19 43 .305

Denver 17 45 .276

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division

W L Pct GB

Boston 47 16 .746

New York 34 27 .558

Washington 32 29 .524

Miami 28 33 .459

New Jersey 17 43 .285

Central Division

W L Pct GB

Chicago 45 15 .750

Detroit 39 21 .650

Milwaukee 35 25 .583

Indiana 33 27 .548

Cleveland 28 32 .468

Charlotte 18 48 .273

Transactions

Baseball

American League

Texas—Pete Stacker, catcher, on 60-day disabled list.

National League

Pittsburgh—Scott L. Johnson, pitcher, on 60-day disabled list.

Baseball

National League

Pittsburgh—Scott L. Johnson, pitcher, on 60-day disabled list.

Baseball

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Baseball

National League

Pittsburgh—Scott L. Johnson, pitcher, on 60-day disabled list.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

W L T Pct GF GA

N.Y. Rangers 34 20 7 .619

Pittsburgh 31 23 6 .577

Philadelphia 31 23 6 .577

Washington 31 23 6 .577

New Jersey 28 26 8 .519

N.Y. Islanders 28 26 8 .519

W L T Pct GF GA

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PEOPLE

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